INSURANCE
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The Bombay Chronicle

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXII NO. 217 BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

De Valera's Terms For Soviet Entry

EXTEND SAME RIGHT TO ALL AS AMERICANS

Protest Against Bedroom Parleys

LITVINOFF INDIGNANT

Complains He Was Misled About Admission To League

GENEVA, Sept. 12.

The outspoken speech by Mr. De Valera on the subject of Russia's admission caused a sensation in the League Assembly. This vital question, he said, should be treated in public instead of in hotel bedrooms.

He opposed the special privileges, prerogatives and departure from ordinary regulations or sacrifice of principles.

TERMS FOR ENTRY

He favoured Russia's admission provided she guaranteed religious freedom internally and extended universally the right which she conceded to American citizens through the recent treaty for the resumption of Americo-Soviet diplomatic relations.—Reuter.

INDO-JAP TRADE PACT

Privy Council Approves Of Convention

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The Privy Council, in the presence of the Emperor, approved of the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention and final ratification is only necessary now to bring the agreement into force.—Reuter.

WAR FLAG FLIES ON PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

But Hitler Avows Germany's Will For Peace

BERLIN, Sept. 12.

The Diplomatic Corps assembled at the Presidential palace which was opened for the first time since Hindenburg's death to enable them to tender congratulations to Herr Hitler on the occasion of his becoming Reich's leader.

The German war flag was flown, as also an enormous Swastika banner. Hitler replying to the good wishes, declared his unshakeable will to make Germany stronghold of peace.—Reuter.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

Charles Levine Found Unconscious

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BROOKLYN, Sept. 12.

Charles Levine was found unconscious at a friend's house near an open gasjet. A note was discovered indicating attempted suicide, but Levine revived and is expected to recover.

Levine was the first passenger to fly the Atlantic. He also piloted his own aeroplane from Le Bourget to Croydon, though he had no previous piloting experience, in order to remove the machine which the French threatened to confiscate.

DEAD BODY IN GUNNY BAG

Gruesome Find In Passenger Train

PATNA, Sept. 12.

Great sensation prevails over the report just received here from Mokameh on the E I Railway, disclosing recovery of a dead body in a gunny bag in a third class compartment of Up Sealdah-Delhi Express this morning where in only a few passengers were left after its arrival at Mokameh.

They, it is said, thought the bag was left behind by some other passenger who detrained at Mokameh or any down station and drew the attention of the Railway Authorities who after taking charge discovered that it contained the body of an up-country young woman of about 30 years with marks of injury on the neck.

The Railway Police removed the body to Barh hospital where the Superintendent of Police and other officials from Patna proceeded.—United Press.

GERMANS' OFFER TO LANCASHIRE

Debt Of 250,000 Million To Be Paid In 12 Monthly Instalments

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Germans have offered to pay 250,000 sterling owing to Lancashire firms by German importers of yarn, in 12 monthly instalments with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, but have declared that it is absolutely essential that delivery of yarn to Germany must recommence immediately after signing the agreement.—Reuter.

LITVINOFF INDIGNANT

Small Prospect Of Russia Entering League

GENEVA, Sept. 12.

The negotiations regarding Russia's entry into the League of Nations have received a setback.

As expected the modified text of the proposed invitation by the Powers has not pleased M. Litvinoff who, somewhere in Savoy Hotel, is reported to have very indignantly declared that he had been misled about the position.

The matter is being examined by a special Sub-Committee, but it is not expected to be smoothed out easily.—Reuter.

"POISONED OFFICIAL MINDS"

Socialists Allege Nazis Terrorized Saar People

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SAARBRUCKEN, Sept. 11.

Allegation that Nazis in Saar terrorised the population with threats of reprisals after the plebiscite gained control of local administrations and poisoned the minds of officials are made in a memorandum sent to the Council League by Saar Socialists and Communists.

The memorandum declares that out of 84 electoral committees 76 were composed wholly of Nazis.

POLICE RAIDS AT RANGPUR

Girls Arrested And Let Off

RANGPUR, Sept. 12

Early yesterday morning simultaneous searches were conducted at several places of the town by the I. B. Police.

The searches over, Usharani Devi aged 17, the married daughter of Johesh Chandra Dutta, pleader's clerk two unmarried daughters of Sjt Manmatha Nath Biswas, a zemindar's officer, all residents of Kamalkachna section of the town and Purna Chandra Singha a 1st year student of the local college residing at the house of the late Jatindra Mohan Lahiri, zemindar were taken to the local police station. The three girls were let off at night after their statements had been recorded by the I B Police, while Purna Chandra Singha was detained by the police.—United Press.

"LET US GET AT MILITIA"

Crowds Break Through Cordon In Desparate Struggle

SAYLESVILLE, Rhode Island, Sept. 12

One hundred and forty-two including 18 militia men were injured in a desperate rioting round the mills. The crowd broke through the cordon with shouts of "Let us get at the militia" and attacked 260 of them who were reinforced by 100 police. The mill gates were torn down and attempts were made to set fire to the buildings but the defenders held out. Three hundred artillery men drove up in the nick of time and this marked the turn of the tide. Troops had been ordered not to fire, whatever the provocation. So they used truncheons. The militia used tear gas and nausea gas.—Reuter.

THREE KILLED IN STRIKE RIOT

SAYLESVILLE (Rhode Island), Sept 11.

Two men and one woman were shot during a strike riot. The crowd rushed the gate of a mill and demolished the watchman's house. Two thousand police are guarding the mill. Two hundred national guards rushed from the Providence.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ARMS INQUIRY PROTEST.

LONDON, Sept. 12.
(SPECIAL CABLE).

The fact that the British Ambassador at Washington has protested against the method of handling evidence in the Arms enquiry is confirmed in London. Similar representations have been made to the American Embassy in London by Sir Robert Vansittart. It is believed that other countries have also protested; hence the sort of apology from Senator Nye who is conducting the investigations in a letter to the Secretary of State stressing that the statements made by Manufacturers' agents abroad involving highly placed personages should be regarded merely as opinions of the agents which do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the Investigating Committee.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES.

(SPECIAL CABLE).
NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

President Roosevelt, according to "The New York World" in a telegram announced that he would ask the Department of Justice to investigate the activities of Communists in New York and Havana in connection with the "Morro Castle" disaster. He also stated that he wished the Congress to enact legislation to abolish the use of wood in passenger ships and make fireproof construction obligatory.

FOMENTING DISCONTENT.

(SPECIAL CABLE).
NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

Giving evidence before the Federal Board of Enquiry St. Rogers, Chief Wireless operator of "Morro Castle" alleged that half an hour elapsed before he was ordered to send the S. O. S. and he previously received a radio message from another ship asking about "burning the ship off New Jersey Coast." He stated that attempts have been made to foment the discontent among the crew and Willmott said that he intended to get rid of the second wireless operator when they reached New York.

MAHATMA WILL CONTINUE TO LEAD

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 12.

That he had decided not to retire from the leadership of the Congress at least till Bombay session of the Congress in response to numerous requests made from various quarters was the announcement made by Gandhiji to a prominent Congress leader who interviewed him at 11 o'clock today.

Gandhiji himself has not made any formal announcement. It is expected that he will make one in the afternoon.—A.P.

"REAL STORY NOT TOLD YET"

Fresh Disclosures In "Morro Castle" Disaster

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

Alagna, the Second Radio Officer of "Morro Castle," has been arrested and will be arraigned today when the question of bail will be decided. Several other members of the crew are held in custody on civil warrants merely to ensure their appearance and to prevent Ward Line from signing them on again for another ship due to sail to-day.

The arrest of Alagna was followed by a lengthy questioning of him and Rogers the First Radio Officer before the Grand Jury. Attorney Conooy refused to comment on their evidence, but it is understood that Rogers previously announced that the "Real story has not been told" and was questioned concerning the alleged report that New Jersey Radio Station had asked "Morro Castle" whether there was a fire aboard even before the liner emitted the first stand by call.—Reuter.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

After Bujia, the first Assistant Engineer, of the "Morro Castle", told how he got into the boat wherein were 20 others and only one as far as he knew was a passenger, a sensational evidence was given by a New York doctor Governeur Morris Phelps, the first passenger survivor was called.

NO ALARM SOUNDED.

He declared that no alarm was sounded and no attempt was made to place the panic-stricken passengers in the life-boats.

He said his wife called him at 4 a.m. saying there was fire somewhere because smoke was pouring in.

Dr. Phelps, his wife and son went on the deck and found the passengers yelling and screaming.

A woman asked an officer when the life-boats, would be lowered. The Officer replied: "When we get orders from the bridge."

Dr. Phelps expressed an opinion that it would be idiotic to talk awaiting the orders "with roaring wind and terrific, crackling flames."

Dr. Phelp's family then leaped into the sea and were subsequently rescued. He alleged that no effort was made to supply the passengers with life-belts.

OILER'S EVIDENCE.

An oiler, Antonio Georgeo in his evidence stated that he threw several women from the ship in an effort to save them. He left the ship in a life-boat wherein were no passengers. He had heard no alarm.

Spanish Govt. Faced With Crisis

DANGER OF OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE

Socialist Arms Plot Foiled By Civil Guards

MADRID, Sept. 12.

The danger of the outbreak of violence is increasing daily.

The Press generally anticipates a Government crisis before the week-end.

Attack On Govt.

Attack against the Government comes both from the Right and the Left and Government is considered to be too weak to last until the Cortes reassembles.

Socialist Move.

It is reported that the Socialists are preparing large quantities of arms and ammunition. Two Socialist Deputies were discovered on the coast of Asturias superintending the handling of 73 cases filled with cartridges.

Civil Guards On scene

Civil guards attacked the encampment and eventually arrested 26 persons, including the Deputies who were released under Parliamentary immunity after giving an account of themselves, but the others escaped on lorries with ammunition. —Reuter.

WINDSOR LAD EQUALS 1926 RECORD

Exciting Finish In St. Leger Stakes At Doncaster

LONDON, Sept. 12.

St. Leger Stakes, run at Doncaster to-day over a distance of 1 mile, 6 furlongs and 132 yards, resulted as follows:

WINDSOR LAD	**1**
TIBERIUS	**2**
LOZINGARO	**3**

—Reuter.

THE RACE

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Prior to the start, Patriot King dashed into the tapes but got away with the others after settling down. Adept led from Primero, Lozingaro and Windsor Lad which order was kept till nearing half the distance when Tiberius dashed to the front followed by Windsor Lad, Lozingaro, Adept and Primero.

Tiberius still led entering straight and continued till three furlongs from home, when Smirke gave the favourite a reminder with the whip and Windsor Lad bounded forward. Tiberius gamely hung on a few strides, but the favourite went away to win easily.

Patriot King finished a fast fourth, Umidwar fifth. Pride of the Chilterns last. Time three minutes one and three fifths seconds, which equals Coronachs record established in 1926.—Reuter's Special.

£ 50,000 NOT TOO HIGH A PRICE!

What Benson Got From Windsor Lad After Winning In The Derby

LONDON, Sept. 12.

At Doncaster St. Leger proved an one-horse race as was generally anticipated. Martin Benson's Windsor Lad starting on 9/4 and on winning, easily by 2 lengths from Abe Bailey's Tiberius 20/1 Mr. Dewar's Lozingaro 100/9 by a similar distance away was third. Aga Khan's Umidwar, the only horse really thought to have a chance of beating the favourite was the fifth. Windsor Lad who was heavily guarded before the race by detectives to prevent dirty work, won more easily than in Derby and equalled the course record. It was always well-placed and when Jockey Smirke showed the whip it responded readily. The result was not pleasing to the book-makers of whom Benson was previously member, being associated with the famous house of Duggie Stuart, but the cramped odds resulted in many trying to find one to beat the favourite. Result showed that Benson had not given too much when he paid 50,000 sterling for the winner after winning the Derby. Interviewed by Reuter he said that he was not retiring Windsor Lad to the stud and that it will be seen on the turf next year. Quarter million people saw the race in a summary weather.—Reuter.

STARTING PRICES

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The following were the starting prices:—

9/4 on Windsor Lad.
20/1 Tiberius.
100/9 Lozingaro.
Ten ran
Won by two lengths.
Same length separated second and third.

Special Place bettings:—
9/2 on Windsor Lad.
100/30 Tiberius.
2/1 Lozingaro.
St. Hubert did not run.—Reuter's Special.

ANDREWS SEES SASTRI

POONA, Sept. 12.

Mr C F Andrews in the course of his brief stay here visited the Christa Seva Sangh and had conversations with the Rt Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri at the Servants of India Society where he is staying.—A P

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The 'Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Influential persons to work as Branch Managers at Delhi, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Nagpur, Hyderabad (Dn.), Karachi and Madras on Rs. 50—75 p.m. Those who can give cash security of 1,000 against delivery of goods need only apply. Also wanted Manager for Bombay Office, experienced in commercial correspondence and accounts and a junior clerk with knowledge of type. Pay according to qualifications. Also wanted energetic youngmen to work on commission basis for the sale of well-known German preparations Virliine, Fertiline, Etc. Apply immediately with reply cover to Madan Trading Coy., Virliine Depot —Indian Agency, Kalbadevi Post, Bombay. (8909).

Wanted—A lady graduate trained teacher for Matric and Intermediate Classes. Another Matric pass lady teacher good in English for lower classes. Please mention the subjects taken and apply with testimonials and the minimum salary acceptable, to Dr. Raghunath, B.Sc., M. B. B. S., Secretary, Seva Sadan, 11, Rajpur Road, Delhi. (2919)

Wanted a Gujarati Lady teacher graduate or undergraduate for Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal. See Secretary personally. Office, Girgaum Back Road. Time, 3-0 to 5-0 (S.T.) (2924).

Wanted a B.A.LL.B. or a High Court Pleader for the post of the Magistrate and Munsiff Balasinor State on Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 a Mohammedan, Parsi or a Christian preferred. Apply stating age and qualifications to the Dewan Balasinor immediately. (Sd.) J. L. Parghi, M.K.P., Dewan Balasinor State. (8839)

Wanted immediately trained and experienced graduates strong in English and Sanskrit. Apply stating terms to The Secretary, Kothari High School, Kadi (N. G.). 8896

12. TO BE LET.

To Let large rooms with full light and ventilation at 162 Hornby Road Building, suitable for office and residential purposes. Rent moderate. Apply Secretary, at the premises. (2927).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi Bombay.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

For Expert and Systematic Training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping:—Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, (2900).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Ajmere Intermediate, Benares. Admission Success Guaranteed. Last date for enrolment 15 September, Senior Cambridge Institute, Near Congress House. (8879)

Candidates in Station Master and Commercial Classes. Training allowance upto Rs. 15|- uniforms—lodging passage free. Service compulsory, Rules and Selection Form on Re. 1|- Superintendent, Central Telegraph & Railway duties College, Delhi. (2817).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-loans facilities Alleviate Household—Difficulties. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2881).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Experienced Travelling Agents to secure orders for Swadeshi cloths and hosiery goods on commission basis. Cash security Rs. 50 against sample box essential. Seth S. R. Shamlal & Co., Ludhiana. (2908)

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Wanted Manufacturers Interested in purchasing cheap quality Packing Cases. Apply stating dimensions to P. Joseph David, Post Box No. 9, Cochin (2907)

75. INVESTMENTS.

Prominently situated plots of land with elegant designs and economical estimated cost yielding free from all outgoings (Nett) 10 per cent. per annum on investment, are available. For further particulars apply Box No. 2918, "Bombay Chronicle."

Two Plots about 1,000 sq. yrds. each as sub-divisions of a large Bombay Improvement Trust Plot on Main Dadar Matunga Road are available. Bonafide investors only need communicate with Box No. 2917, "Bombay Chronicle."

150. STAMP COLLECTING.

Stamps Free! 6 Charkhari pictorials post free, send 5 pice postage. 120 different Cochin, Travancore, Hyderabad Rs. 3|9. Peter de Souza, Jhansi. (2920)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of Share Certificates in respect of 200 shares numbered 2056 to 2105, 2308 to 2407 and 2458 to 2507 acquired by Mr. S. L. Tuli by transfer for valuable consideration from Lala Girdharilal, 109-A, Mahendra Mansions, Fort, Bombay. Duplicate Share Certificates will be issued unless objection is lodged with us up to 6th October, 1934.

S. L. TULI,
Managing Director,
The Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd.,
14, McLeod Road, Lahore.
6-9-1934.

8898

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY SET WITH DIAMONDS, EMERALDS AND RUBIES.

Under instructions of Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for Raja Bahadur Sir Bansilal Motilal, Kt., and on account and at the risk of the deceased Rajkumar Sing Mookir of 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta, Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th September, 1934, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Pedhi of the said Raja Bahadur Sir Bansilal Motilal, Kt. at No. 211, 213. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, the undermentioned jewellery:—

(1) One Star set with small diamonds and a big pink diamond in the centre weighing about 24 Ratis.

(2) One Star set with small diamonds and an emerald in the centre weighing about 10 Ratis.

(3) One Star set with small diamonds and a ruby in the centre weighing about 13 Ratis.

The said jewellery can be seen at the aforesaid Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road, between the hours of 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. (S.T.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, at No. 14K, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office of the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sale of 2 Petrol Tanks at the Factory of Messrs. Joslop Engineering Works at 71 Clare Road, Byculla, on FRIDAY, the 14th September 1934 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) under instructions from Messrs. De Andrade & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Joslop Engineering Works and on account and at the risk of the National Petroleum Co.

1 All welded 10,000 Gallons Cylindrical Petrol Tank of 1|4" plate throughout stiffened with necessary angles, cleats and stays size 24'-3" x 9'-0".

1 Do. do. 7000 Gallons do do size 17'-9" x 9'-0".

Both fitted with 18" circular manhole with 20 studs of 5|8" diameter and tested up to 15 lbs. per square inch Hydraulic Pressure and painted with Black Bitumastic Paint.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within three days of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianelli's Restaurant of complete Household furniture, Tilting Chesterfield and drawing room suits Dining table. H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Godrej Safe Chiming Hall Clock Musical Box, Paris make Kasrial harmonium. Viniar almyrah, Bed with box mattress. Show cases. Remington Typewriter, Radio set, Glassware, etc.

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Havana	Maru	12th	Sept.	22nd Sept.
Tempei	„	19th	„	....
Shunko	„	23rd	„	8th Oct.
Argun	„	9th	Oct.	22nd „
Manju	„	24th	„	8th Nov.
Tai in	„	27th	„	....
Celebes	„	8th	Nov	22nd Nov.

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Directed by PRAMATHESH BARUA

Featuring: RATANBAI, SAIGAL, PAHARI SANYAL, VISHWANATH, NOORMOHMED

A Picture you cannot afford to Miss!!

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Minerva Talkies

LAMINGTON ROAD

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays

MATINEE TO-DAY At 3 p. m.

See the dark side of Society if you have no opportunity to see it in KRISHNATONE'S Hindi Musical Social Super

SONE-KI-CHIDIA

OR

VISMI-SADI

Featuring: GULAB, UDWADIA, YESHWANT DAVE, PUSHPA and others

2ND GLORIOUS WEEK at

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Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

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Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

Motions Down For Discussion During Current Month

The following notices of motions, among others, appear in the Bombay Corporation Agenda for the current month:—

From Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, seconded by Dr. M. B. Velkar:—

"That the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee be requested to report, in consultation with the Commissioner, regarding the preparation of lymph in Bombay for the purpose of vaccination against Small-Pox in the City."

From Dr. J. N. Choksey, seconded by Mr. V. S. Velinkar, dated the 4th August 1934:—

"That the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to expedite their report on Corporation Resolution No. 240, dated the 19th July 1934, regarding measures to be taken to recover certain sources of Municipal income appropriated by Government.

"2. That pending the submission of their report on the above question, the Committee be requested to submit a draft representation to the Government of Bombay requesting them that, in view of the differences of opinion between the Corporation and Government regarding the allocation of sources of local and provincial revenues, the Government of India may be requested to appoint an arbitrator to adjudicate the matters in dispute."

Free Studentships

From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker:—

"That the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report upon the desirability of rescinding Corporation Resolution No. 10896, dated the 24th January 1927, fixing the number of free studentships at the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College at 5 per cent., and fixing instead the number of such free studentships at 2 per cent. only, as at the Grant Medical College, with effect from January 1935, in view of the present acute financial stringency."

"That the Commissioner be requested to report within a month whether badly adulterated tea is being sold in the City, and if so, what steps are proposed to be taken for preventing its sale in the interests of the health of the City."

Adulterated Tea

"That the Commissioner be requested to report as to what Municipal dispensaries in the City, in the opinion of the Executive Health Officer, are poorly attended, and if so, whether it is not advisable and feasible to entrust any two of such dispensaries to one Doctor and one Compounder to ensure economy."

From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker:—

"That the Commissioner's attention be drawn to the possibility of greatly enhancing the income of the Municipality by strictly enforcing the rules for the collection of stall board projection rents in the City and he be requested to take all the necessary steps in this behalf even to the extent of increasing the staff for the purpose as slackness in this direction has been causing an enormous loss to the revenue of the Corporation."

Electric Charges

From Dr. J. A. Collaco, seconded by Mr. A. L. Curtay, Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya, Mr. G. A. Single, Mr. Punjabhai Thackersey, Mr. H. A. Jalaluddin and Mr. M. E. Serang:—

"That in view of the fact that the revised electric supply tariffs for industrial purposes introduced by the B.E.S. & T. Co., Ltd., hit very hard small mills factories and other industrial concerns using electric power on a small scale, thereby leading to the possibility of their being closed and thus adversely affect the revenues of the Corporation, and further in view of the fact that the benefit derived by big consumers like the Municipality from the revised tariffs is almost negligible, the Commissioner be requested to communicate to the B.E.S. & T. Co., Ltd., the considered opinion of the Corporation that they should suitably revise their tariffs so as to relieve the extra burden imposed by the revised charges on such small concerns and give substantial benefit to large consumers."

Compulsory Education

From Dr. M. C. Javle:—

"That the Schools Committee be requested to consider the desirability of consulting the wishes of the Local Schools Committees of F. and G. Wards, where free and compulsory education has been introduced some years ago, as to whether the time has not now come for enforcing the penal clauses of the Primary Education Act for effectively enforcing compulsory primary education in those wards and to report to the Corporation the result of their inquriy into the matter."

"That the Commissioner be requested to submit a draft amendment of Section 305 of the Municipal Act requiring the owners of premises abutting on private streets as well as owners of properties in the rear or in the vicinity of the aforesaid premises who make use of the private street to pay the cost of levelling, metalling, etc., the street."

Wheel Tax Exemption.

From Dr. J. N. Choksy:—

"That in view of the financial stringency the Commissioner be requested to report as to the desirability and feasibility of doing away with the exemption from Wheel Tax enjoyed by the L. M. P. motor cars as these motor cars are owned by private individuals who do not restrict their use for patrolling purposes only but mostly use them freely for personal purposes."

"That the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to prepare and submit to the Corporation for approval a draft representation to Government requesting them that they will be pleased to arrange for the collection of the Wheel Tax on motor vehicles in the City through the Commissioner of Police, who is the licensing authority for such vehicles."

WELLINGTON

TO-DAY SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE AT 3-30 P.M. TO-DAY 3-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CELLINI

THE MOST CHARMING RASCAL who ever took a woman's lips! MEN THUNDERED FOR HIS HEAD—WOMEN CRIED FOR HIS ARMS!

FREDRICK MARCH

CONSTANCE BENNETT

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in the Picture of 1,000 Laughs

"LOVE LIFE AND LAUGHTER"

Wholesome Fun, Catchy Lilting Songs, Comical Adventure, and above all, THE SUPERLATIVE ARTISTE

GRACIE FIELDS

Tugging at Your Heartstrings and Making You Laugh. in the Triumph of her Screen Career

"LOVE LIFE AND LAUGHTER"

Read what "The News of the World" says about this picture:—"Love, Life and Laughter" proves again the supremacy of Gracie Fields as a Screen Star who can wring tears from her audience as easily as she can gather laughs. For those, too, who like Gracie as a singer there are six numbers calculated to set all England whistling again."

So Hurry Up and Book Your Seats! PLANS OPEN.

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Rovers Cup Football

BOMBAY CITY'S GOOD SHOW

Royal Fusiliers Beaten By 4 Goals To 1

The newly-formed Bombay City Football Club gave an excellent account of themselves by beating the Royal Fusiliers from Ahmednagar by four goals to one. Although the run of play was not as one-sided as the score would indicate, the Citymen had more opportunities to score than their opponents, and had they converted them all, the margin between the two teams would have been much bigger.

The Infantrymen were not as well-balanced as they appeared at the start. Their defence showed many vulnerable points, as soon as Bombay made joint efforts to bring down their citadel. Their custodian was not sufficiently safe either. Were he alert enough, he might have saved a couple of goals. Walters in their attacking line showed considerable activity, but he was not well supported by his colleagues. Towards the closing stages of the game, the visitors were completely rattled and escaped larger deficit by sheer luck.

CITY'S DEFENCE.

The City's defence was fairly sound, but Thompson's feeding process left something to be desired. Perhaps, Dadoo may do better in the pivotal position. Muller proved an ideal leader, and the line as a whole worked beautifully. They meet the Hyderabad XI in the second round, when they should not find much difficulty in disposing of the visitors.

The Fusiliers secured the lead right from the kick-off when Walters beat Lynn with a beauty. The City appeared disjointed and took several minutes to settle down. McHugh, the inside right brought off the equaliser in a splendid fashion. Despite strenuous efforts on the part of the Ahmednagar-men they could not go ahead again. Muller was given two golden opportunities, but he failed to find the net, with only the goalie to beat. The teams parted for recess with the score even.

REPEATED INCURSIONS.

The second moiety saw the Bombay players getting command over the situation. Muller made up for the chances lost in the initial period by scoring the third and fourth goals and thus placing his side in a safe box. The Fusiliers never relaxed themselves and made repeated incursions to their opponents' territory. But the local defence proved an impregnable barrier to them. Before the final whistle blew, Mc Hugh registered his second goal and brought the result to four goals to one.

THE TEAMS.

The Teams were:—

ROYAL FUSILIERS:—Hipgrave, Cooney and Stowman; Wheeler, Satwick and Dyson; Walters, Knappett, Scott and Stoymore.

BOMBAY CITY F.C.:—Lynn; Com and Almeida; Dadoo, Thompson and Lean; Combrie, D. McHugh, Muller, H. McHugh and Karnnakar.

THURSDAY'S GAME.

Rovers Cup—First Round.

Beds and Herts vs. Royal Tank Corps, Cooperage. Kick-off 5-30 p.m.

Leslie Running Cup.

In the Leslie Running Cup Competition, R A. (Colaba) and Royal Fusiliers will try conclusions on Thursday.

AMERICAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Allison Qualifies For Final By Defeating Wood

(Special Cable.)

FOREST HILLS, September 11.

In the American Tennis Championships semi-final Allison beat Wood 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

After leading by three to one in the first set Wood crumpled up. Allison concentrated on Wood's week back-hand.

Perry Beats Kirby

In the semi-final Perry beat Kirby 6-2, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Perry strained a tendon on his right ankle in the second set but he says he will play to-morrow. Perry was cool and collected and played mainly from the baseline though he killed most effectively when opportunity occurred.

Poona, Sept. 12.—The next session of the All-India Catholic League will be held at Poona in December next.—United Press.

"INADVERTANTLY OVERLOOKED"

Rly. Rate For Piecegoods From Ahmedabad To Bangalore

The Dy. Transport Superintendent, Com., Madras and Southern Mahratta Ry. Co., Ltd., Madras, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, re: rate for piecegoods from Ahmedabad to Bangalore City:—

With reference to your letter No.1 273, dated 25th ultimo, addressed to the Agent, which has been forwarded to me for disposal, I regret the inconvenience caused to dispatchers which you complain of. Several rate adjustments were carried out with effect from 1-8-1934, in relation to traffic moving between via Dadar and Bangalore City and in making these adjustments the rate from Ahmedabad to Bangalore City was inadvertantly overlooked. Matters were however put right on 25-8-1934 and the old rate of Rs. 2-12-7 was again introduced from that date. If any dispatchers were over-charged between 1-8-34 and 24-8-34, will you kindly ask them to advise me?

BOBBY JONES' NEW RECORD

Goes Round Golf Course In 62

HIGHLANDS (North Carolina), (By Mail).

Bobby Jones, although still out of competitive golf, has accomplished what he failed to do in all the years when he was at his zenith and the height of his fame. He has goes round a course in 62.

This represents the lowest score he has ever accomplished either in competition or practice.

He made only one mistake during the round, at the eighth where he took three puts for the only five on his card. He had one two, and nine threes and was eight under par.

The Highlands Country Club course measures 6,290 yards and its par of 70 is considered to be stiff.

NEW MIDDLE WEIGHT CHAMPION

Arosz Beats Holder In 15-Round Bout

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.

In the 15-round bout for World's Middle-weight Championship according to New York State Athletic Commission, Teddy Arosz defeated on points Vince Dundee, holder.

AMATEUR RIDER INJURED

Balding Thrown In America

OLD WESTBURY (Long Island), (By Mail.)

J B. "Barnie" Balding, the wellknown English amateur rider and polo player, who is living in America was thrown from his hose while playin gpolo here.

He received concussion and it is also thought that his shoulder may be fractured.

Balding is 27 years of age.

He was tried for England for the international polo matches in 1930, but owing to a bad fall could not take part.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN FOOTBALL PLAYERS

BANGALORE, Sept 11.

Messrs. Laxmiaranyan and Ramanna who had gone to South Africa with the Indian Team and who were responsible for the success of the team were given a public reception by the City people when Mr S. P Rajagopalachari, second member of the Council presided.

Mr B. K Garuda Char on behalf of the Reception Committee said that they had brought name and fame to India. He was glad to note that out of 16 plays they had scored 26 goals.—United Press.

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR WINDSOR LAD

(Special Camle.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Windsor Lad left the stables at Lambourn in a special motor-box for Oxford, from where it will be taken to Doncaster in a special train, accompanied by detectives.

They are headed by a famous ex-chief of police from Scotland Yard.

TEMME CROSSES ENGLISH CHANNEL

Famous Swimmer Uses Trudgeon Stroke

LONDON, (By Mail).

The greatest feat in the history of Channel swimming has been accomplished by Mr. E. H. Temme, the London insurance clerk.

He swam from England to France in 15 hours 45 minutes, beating the previous record set up by Captain Webb in 1875 by nearly six hours.

Only three other men have swum the Channel from England to France and Temme is the first to swim it both ways having crossed from France at his first attempt in 1927.

Frau Emma Faber, the Austrian, crossed from France to England on August 18 in 14 hours 40 minutes—only 6 minutes longer than Miss Gertrude Ederle's record swim in 1926.

Temme was accompanied by the Dover tug Lady Brassey, carrying official witnesses for the Dover Town Gold Cup Committee. He set off at 6-11 a.m., using the trudgeon stroke at 20 strokes to the minute, and at 9-10 he was five miles out.

At 12-5 p.m. the wind freshened and the sea became more choppy, but Temme continued to swim easily and forcefully, and 2-5 he was about six miles from Cap Gris-nez.

At 8-45 the official witnesses—Councillor H. A. J. Ryeland Captain J. Walker and Mr. W. Haydon—put off in a rowing boat to accommpany him to the shore.

Torches and lanterns were flashed and then a great shout went up: "Temme has touched land." Temme went on until there was no water in which he could swim. Then he stood up and shouted in joy: "Thank all of you who have helped me."

SCOTTISH LEAGUE MATCHES RESULTS

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The following are the results of football matches played in the first division of the Scottish League:—

Celtic four, Hibernians nil.
Queens Park nil, Clyde one.
Queens Park nil, Clyde one.
St. Mirren two, Falkirk one.—Reuter's Special.

SCHOOLMASTER WINS GRAND PRIX RACE

ISLE OF MAN, Sept. 11.

In the Grand Prix Races at Manx, White a Hertfordshire schoolmaster, riding a Norton machine, won the Junior event, covering 226 miles in the record time of 2 hrs. 59 mins. and 44 secs., at an average speed of 75.59 miles per hour.—Reuter.

American Amateur Golf Championship

(Special Cable)

BROOKLINE (Massachusetts), Sept. 11.

In the second round of American Amateur Golf championship sixteen-year Bobby Jacobson of Deal, New Jersey beat Johnny Goodman at the nineteenth hole.

C. Mitchell (Clementon, New Jersey) beat Bobby Jones of Birmingham—four and three.

British Walker Cup Captain T. Torrance beat Philip Little (Minneapolis)—two and one.

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Fights Colds, Coughs and Chills—increases Vigour, Strengthens the Nerves.

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FREE A useful and attractive glass (measure) offered free with every bottle of Hemo-Drakso-Malt (Large Size).

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HEMO-DRAKSO-MALT

Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd. BOMBAY—BARODA. C. PARIKH

Our Tokyo Letter

Japanese Representation In Manchukuo

Japan Out To Maintain Order

(From Our Special Correspondent)

TOKYO (By Mail)

Russo-Japanese situation is becoming uneasy over petty incidtnts and Japanese press is full of sensational head lines. 'Showing teeth at Russia," but I am reliably told that the situation is not so bad as the newspapers declare and as long as Mr Hirota remains foreign minister, there will be no serious trouble.

Japanese-Soviet relations, recently irritated by the unsatisfactory reply of Moscow to Foreign Minister Koki Hirota's attempts to mediate in the Chinese Eastern Railway sales deadlock, have not been at all soothed, by the publication in the Russian capital August 1 of newspaper articles recalling the start of the World War and taking occasion to denounce Japan charging that her ancient spirit "yamato damashii' had become corrupt.

The "Nichi Nichi" said that, in view of all the causes of friction between Japan and the Soviet Union the Japanese Foreign Office will seize the first opportunity to protest, either through Mr. Constantin Yurenev Soviet or through the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow, Mr. Tamekichi Ota, against the journalistic broadside which at the least, is considered uncalled-for. Officials of the Foreign Office have been delegated to investigate the publication of the articles, which are termed "grossly libellous."

OVER MANCHUKUO FRONTIER

The "Nichi Nichi" declared that Soviet aeroplanes continue to fly over the Manchukuo frontier despite repeated protests, that unsatisfactory replies have been made to protests regarding Soviet firing on Manchukuo rivtr boats in the Sungari, that oil prospecting permits have been refused to Japanese in north Saghalien, that the yen-ruble exchange negotiations at Moscow are deadlocked and that no progress is being made in revision of the fishery treaty affecting Japanese operations in northern waters.

In view of these affairs, the Foreign Office and the War Office authorities are now discussing the policy to be adopted toward Soviet Russia with regard to its unfriendly actions. They believe that the conclusion by Soviet Russia of the "Eastern Locarno" pact with its western neighbours is responsible for her challenging attitude toward Manchukuo and Japan.

TO NON-COOPERATE

It is believed that the Foreign Office and the War Office authorities will agree that in case Soviet Russia does not cease annoying Japan and Manchoukuo, the Japanese Government will abandon the negotiations for the settlement of various pending questions, and will take necessary measures for the suppression of the provocative actions.

WAR MINISTER SPEAKS

"The present arrangement of Japanese representation in Manchuria is of transient character, temporarily set up to meet the requirements of the transition. The time now has come to set up a permanent system of representation. In my opinion, all the power must be delegated to one individual and he should be a military man." Thus War Minister General Senjuro Hayashi expressed his sentiments concerning the mooted question of Japanese representation in Manchuria.

The need of readjusting the system of representation in Manchuria to unify its source of authority and responsibility has long been felt by the Tokyo government. The military circle has its own ideas of the reform, but the civil government also has its ideas. Adjustment of the two or more separate plans is not an easy task.

MILITARY VIEW

War Minister Hayashi it is reported, has made up his mind to force the military view upon the government without further procrastination.

"It is a fact," he declared "that in the government circle there is discussion about changing the present system of "trinity" representation. The present system is temporary; it is necessary to replace it with a permanent system.

"In carrying out this change, we should rise above the consideration of departmental interest or prestige and decide on the basis of permanent national interest. By the terms of the Japan-Manchoukuo protocol. We are duty bound to assure peace and order in Manchuria In order to fulfil this requirement it is necessary that the supreme chief of Japanese representation be a military man.

"On this point, there is no disagreement among the ministers concerned. We are now discussing whether the chief representative shall be placed under the Premier or directly under His Majesty the Emperor. On this important point, there is some diversion of opinion."

SOVIET POISON GAS

Soviet troops along the Amur recently conducted gas manoeuvres and tse poison gases flowing into a Manchoukuo border region caused many Manchurians of Huma-hsien on the Amur to become ill.

Asphyxiating and inflammation gases were used in the manoeuvres, and persons inhaling the gas either became ill of tonsilitis or suffered skin burns.

About half of the 400 population of Huma-shien became ill on the afternoon of July 15, and during the night some of them became dilirious, but all recovered in a few days About 30 Manchoukuo guards on the bank of the river also became ill, and vomited blood.

The Hsinking government will file a protest with the Soviet authorities about the affair.

PREPARING TO EMBRACE BUDDHISM

Once famed the world over as China's "Christian General" broadgirthed, small-eyed Marshal Feng Yu-hsing sits to-day in a temple retreat far up the slopes of Shantung province's holy Tai Shan or Sacred Mountain, poring over the sutras and preparing to embrace the Buddhist faith.

A huge and lusty man, Marshal Feng now is reported to have embarked upon a strictly vegetarian diet, in accordance with Buddhist practice Recent visitors to Tai Shan, however, do not report that contemplation of the Nirvana, "the withering away of nothingness into nothingness," yet has prdouced any visible reduction. He still weighs about 250 pounds.

SOVIET GERMAN UNION POSSIBLE

A Japanese correspondent sends the following cable from Moscow:—

Moscow Aug 3.—While official circles refrain from commenting on President Hindenburg's death, un-official comment is made as follows:

"Viewed from all angles, Soviet Russia and Germany have good prospects for turning to closer relations, whether President Hindenburg is dead or alive. Outwardly it would appear that Chancellor Hitler's gain of power will adversely affect relations between the two countries, but in view of the strong British attitude against Germany in connection with the Eastern Locarno pact, it is expected that Germany may somewhat modify its attitude toward Soviet Russia. If Chancellor Hitler modifies his attitude toward Russia, the latter will not hesitate to improve its relations with Germany."

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A Delicious And Vitamin-Rich Food

It Will Help Him

TO GROW & RESIST ALL INFECTIONS

Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.

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Sports Jottings From Here and There

Bury The "Bodyline" Controversy

(BY J. C. MAITRA).

A SPORTS CENTRE FOR HYDERABAD STATE.

The Hyderabad State is taking rapid strides in making Hyderabad a sports centre of first rate importance. Closely following the steps it has taken in placing all its sporting activities in a properly organised basis, it has now come forward with a big scheme of construction. When completed it will provide for a cricket pitch and pavilion two polo grounds, ground for atheletic sports, two hockey fields, two football fields and tennis courts. A road will encircle the ground which will be oval in shape. It is possible that a race course may replace the road in the scheme.

INDIA IN VANGUARD OF PROGRESS.

It is estimated that the whole scheme will cost the Hyderabad State about eight lakhs of rupees. Prince Moazzam Jah Bahadur is taking keen interest in the matter, I am told. As he is the President of the City Improvement Board, he may be relied on to get the scheme through without much loss of time. The Hyderabadis with then have enough reason to be proud of their achievement. It is a real pleasure to see life and activity animating the people all over the country. If these energies are directed into proper channels, there is no doubt that India will be in the vanguard of the sporting world at no distant date. I wish the Hyderabad Scheme an early materialisation.

HINDU GYMKHANA, MATUNGA.

While talking about the Hyderabad Scheme, my attention is drawn towards an institution nearer home. It is the Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay North, situated at Matunga. I am particularly drawn towards it because it is cosmopolitan in its character. It is not a Hindu institution as the name implies. Its doors are open to all. Primarily, I believe, it was open to Hindus only. Later on the organisers saw through their mistake and turned it into a cosmopolitan concern. I wish all the other communal Gymkhanas and clubs take a lesson from this institution and follow its lead.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

As an institution of recent birth the Matunga Gymkhana has not yet been able to make its presence felt. The chief reason is that it has not received that amount of public support which it deserves. I fail to see the cause for this apparent lack of sympathy. This is the only institution of its kind in the Northern part of the City. It has, besides, the novelty of both Eastern and Western games on its menu. Cricket pitches and tennis Courts are there for the lovers of those games. And a Gymnasium caters for the physical culturists. The Executive are anxious to erect a pavilion and provide for indoor games. I endorse their appeal for necesary funds to meet their object.

A WARNING TO THE EXECUTIVE

I should, however, like to sound a note of warning to the authorities concerned. They should not pay too much attention towards erecting an imposing pavilion. It has its necessity, I admit. But greater energy and mroe money should be spent on the grounds, pitches, courts and tracks. Sporting requisites should also have a large share of its income. It is really these—and not a great pavilion—that go to make first class players. Since the leading Gymkhanas of Bombay put up grand buildings for the accommodation of their members, the standard of play in all the outdoor games has visibly gone down and an army of arm-chair critics has grown up in its stead. It will take a lot of effort to root out this growing evil. Let there be no repitition of this in Matunga.

Cricket

STORM STILL RAGING IN ENGLAND.

The storm over the loss of the Ashes has not subsided in England as yet. Everywhere the talk centres round this all-absorbing topic. People in general are out for the heads of the Test Selectors and the Dominion Secretary has also his share of the public condemnation. It is said that it was by general agreement between these authorities that a present of the Ashes was made to the Australians. Political consideration was at the root of this arrangement. Otherwise how can one explain the omission of D. R. Jardine, the greatest Test Captain, and Larwood and Voce, the two greatest bowlers of England from the Test matches?

A SHREWD JOURNALISTIC HIT

To supply the necessary argument for this opinion, it is reported that three months ago a newspaperman offered to a London news-editor from a fully authenticated source the story that it had been decided before a ball had been bowled in the Tests to make a present of the Ashes to Australia this year. I am not at all surprised at this shrewd journalistic hit. Few discerning people could have overlooked the data from which the story was drawn. Larwood's bodyline bowling raised a hornet's nest round him and Jardine turned a deaf ear to all protests. Mr. J. H. Thomas had a chat at this juncture with M. C. C. rulers which lent colour to the talks of political intervention.

JARDINE GOES MONEY-MAKING

When the M.C.C. ruled that the game should be played in the true spirit of cricket, the supporters of the bodyline bowling at once jumped to the conclusion, it was a diplomatic move to bar the way of the three great supporters of the "leg theory" which helped England to win the Tests in Australia. In their eagerness to condemn the authorities concerned, the detractors overlooked the fact that Jardine left the bat for the pen not so much on account of the bodyline controversy but for the handsome bait of £5,000 which a newspaper threw at him. If he had not this offer, I doubt very much if he would had left the Tests alone.

LARWOOD DIGS HIS OWN GRAVE.

Had Larwood agreed to obey the orders of his Captain—I mean the Test Captain—and not his County Captain, A. W. Carr, who was in a measure responsible for his undoing,—I am sure he would have been seen in the Tests. Instead of accepting this customary direction, he went out of his way to accuse the Test selectors of political bargaining. To cap it all, he refused even to play against the Australians in any Test match. In the face of all these, I cannot see how the selectors should have pocketed all the insults and submitted to the dictations of Larwood and his admiring crowd.

FAST LEG-THEORY THOROUGHLY DISCREDITED.

Voce stood on a different footing at the beginning. His form did not demand his inclusion. And the selectors would not be hustled to select him on the basis of a single performance. Then he too joined forces with Larwood in condemning that august body. That left no alternative to Sir Stanley Jackson and his colleagues. Much has been made in the English Press about the incapacity of the Australians to play fast bowling. The latter have disproved it to the hilt during the present tour. If there is any body who has suffered more at their hands, it is the fast bowlers. The leg-theory has been equally discredited. It was tried on the Australians to the utmost and it proved far from effective.

BURY THE BODYLINE CONTROVERSY.

The fact is that bodyline bowling which won for England the Tests in Australia was not allowed full play in England, because the M.C.C. felt that it was against the true spirit of cricket. The people who are out to win either by hook or by crook are not willing to accept this check on their questionable resources. And there lies the rub. To say that Larwood was aiming at the wicket all the time by trotting forth the number of his victims, is sheer nonsense. First to hurt and frighten and then hit the wicket, is no gallant performance. The sooner this unseemly controversy is buried, the better it is for all concerned. In the interest of cricket, above all, this questionable method of bowling should be stopped once for all.

MONEY TALKS IN ENGLISH SPORT.

It is now said that the Australians were presented with the Ashes or rather invited to England with its promise, because English cricket could not live otherwise. The Test bonuses were the life and soul of County Cricket. Further, the root of all the troubles in modern sports to-day is the money factor—whether we talk about Test Cricket, Boxing, the Davis Cup or Wimbledon." This is a very serious allegation. I propose to deal with this aspect of the question in another article.

Ethics Wins Trial Plate Again

Dillon & Obaid Record Double In Saddle

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

A moderate crowd attended the Third Day of the Poona Big Meetings, but the success of well-backed horses made punters feel pleased with themselves. Obaid and Dillon who are contesting the jockeys' championship each recorded a double, the latter enabling Byramjee Rustomjee to saddle two winners after a long interval.

Although the withdrawal of Costaki Pasha and Pharaoh III reduced the field in the Trial Plate to only five runners, the race was extremely interesting from a spectacular point of view. Ethics piloted by Walker defeated Wall Street by more than the neck verdict returned by the Judge would indicate. Up the straight Walker eased Mr. Ardeshir's horse and won with a lot in reserve. The running of Taj Kasra was rather intriguing. This well-bred animal is not keyed up to concert pitch yet but he demonstrated that he is coming to hand very rapidly and will be a menace to our classic contenders in the near future. History repeated itself as Ethics won this race last year with the same jockey.

Superlative At Last

That unreliable customer Superlative took it into his head to gallop in the Galway Plate and won in a canter as rogues often do when in the mood to run. Bridgethorn and Turlogh had no chance against the son of Prestissimo from barrier rise.

Dillon made no mistake on Draughtsman in the Burnett Plate (Division I), reversing the placings with Carnelian who finished in front of him last week.

Iran with Stead in the saddle ran away with Div. II of the same Plate to pay Rs. 158|8 for win. Dr. Strabismus who put up a wretched show for a favourite, probably prefers to exert himself more when the stakes are more alluring. Lady Brendan and Crustay by following the winner home displayed their usual consistency.

Vershan's Popular Success

It was pleasing to see Vershan win the Cecil Grey Plate. This game Arab is always burdened with weight and seldom gets opportunities in a handicap race. Hakim Pasha put up a fight with Selby's mount, but failed to overhaul the favourite near home.

Fiery Face who was recently relegated to Class II had to put his best foot forward to hold the much improved Dahes. Vita who attempted to win from start to finish, just failed to last out.

In the Wanowrie Plate Yawir Awar and Burgess were equal favourites. The former always held a commanding lead which he maintained till the end, whereas Burgess died away suddenly up the straight, when the race took a serious turn. Crawford came with a belated rush and nearly upset Dillon's mount.

Obaid rode a confident race on Breach in the Seistan Plate Div. II. Shogat Aziz did not play the bold part she was expected to, and it was left to Baharnoor and Legion of Honour to fight out the honours for the minor places.

The Daily Double on Fiery Face and Superlative realised Rs. 1,231 as. 8.

Bookmaker Suspended

The enquiry into Karam Allah's running has not been concluded. It is understood that a well-known licenced bookmaker has been suspended in connection with the case.

1st Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE SEISTAN PLATE

(Division II)

Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.
Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250.
A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. A. Lookmanji's BREACH 8-7 Obaid 1
Mr. D. D. Chawan's BAHARNOOR 8-4 Clarke 2
Mr. Ayub Asad's LEGION OF HONOUR 8-11 Brace 3
Mr. Saleh Moosa's JINANAR 8-7 Marrable 4

Won by 1 length; 1|2 length and neck.
Time:—2mins. 7-2|5secs.
Not Run.—Mumrih (9-4).
Favourite.—Breach.
Tote paid Rs. 25 for win, and Rs. 9; Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 9 for places.
Winner trained by G. Essajee.

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE

Distance—6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500
For Arabs. 4 years old and upwards. Arabs 6 years old and aged to carry 8st. 7lbs.; Arabs 5 years old 8st. 5lbs.; Arabs 4 years old 8st. 1lb. Penalties.—Winner of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over, 10lbs., extra. Allowances.—Arabs in Classes II and III, 7lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply).
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.'s YAWIR AWAR 9-3 Dillon 1
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's CRAWFORD 7-8 Simmons 2
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's SADUZAMAN 7-12 Selby 3
Mr. Saleh Mehdi's ARGONAUT 8-0 Brace 4

Won by head; 4 lengths and head.
Time.—1min. 21secs.
Not Run:—Green Lawn 8-0; Zainin 7-12; Kolhapur Queen 7-12 Maharani 7-8; Yanoos 7-12 and Habib 7-8.
Favourite.—Yawir Awar and Burgess.
Tote paid Rs. 13 for win, and Rs. 8-8; Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 12 for places.
Winner trained by owner.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE SEISTAN PLATE

(Division I)

Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.
Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250.
A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's FIERY FACE 9-4 Obaid 1
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's DAHES 8-9 Selby 2
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's VITA 7-4 J. O'Neale 3

The Chief of Miraj Jnr.'s KHUMAYSSA 8-11 Meekings 4

Won by 3|4 length; 1 length and 4 lengths.
Time.—2min. 8-1|5secs.
All Ran.
Favourite.—Dahes.
Tote paid Rs. 32-8 for win, and Rs. 12; Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 29-8 for places.
Winner trained by owner.

4th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE BURNETT PLATE

(Division II)

Distance.—1 mile.
Winner Rs. 3250; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 450.
A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Lt-Col. Zorawar Singh's IRAN, 7-7, Stead 1
Mr. O Randall's LADY BRENDAN, 8-11, Little 2
Mr. A I Begmahomed's CRUSTY 9-1, Bowley 3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's BILLY BUTTON, 7-4, J O'Neale 4

Not Run: Heremia 9-0.
Won by 2 lengths, 2-1|2 lengths and head.
Time: 1 min. 43-4|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 158-8 for win, and Rs. 31-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 22-8 for places.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

5th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE BURNETT PLATE

(Division I)

Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 3,250; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 450.
A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr's DRAUGHTSMAN, 8-5, Dillon 1
Mr. Eve's CARNELIAN, 8-10, Brace 2
Hon'ble Sir H M Mehta's SPANISH WISH, 8-3, Marrable .. 3
Sir Osborne Smith's HELOFALOT, 9-0, Raffaele 4

All ran.
Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 42 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 21 for win, and Rs. 8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 8 for places.
Winner trained by Owner.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE GALWAY PLATE

Distance—1¼ miles.
Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Eve's SUPERLATIVE, 8-0, Brace 1
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's BRIDGETHORN, 8-4, Dillon 2
Mr. Roman's TURLOGH, 8-10, Obaid 3
Mr. Diamond's GREEK GLEN, 8-0, Selby 4

Not Run:—Hero Worship 7-11.
Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 1|2 length.
Time: 2 mins. 8-3|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 63-8 for win and Rs. 36-8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 9 for places.
Winner trained by C Jennings.

7th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE TRIAL PLATE

Distance—1 mile.
Winner Rs. 8,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,750.

Mr. A C Ardeshir's ETHICS, 9-2, Walker 1
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's WALL STREET, 8-7, Selby .. 2
Prince Aly Khan and Mr. Shantidas Askuran's TAJ KASRA, 9-2, Raffaele 3
Messrs. S C Ghosh and Darbari Lal's TOHUNGA, 8-7, Obaid 4

Not Run:—Costaki Pasha 9-2, Pharaoh III 8-7.
Won by head, 1-1|2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 41 1|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 9 for win and Rs. 6, Rs. 8-8 for places.
Winner trained by A. Higgins.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE

Distance—1 mile.
Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Arabs in Class I

Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's VERSHAN, 9-1, Selby 1
Mr. K. Ardeshir's HAKIM PASHA, 7-9, A Clarke 2
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's ZOZAN, 7-10, Meekings 3
Mr. M C Patel's KABAILA, 7-13, Marrable 4

Not Run:—Shaiban 7-0.
Tote paid Rs. 27 for win, and Rs. 10, Rs. 15 and Rs. 22-8 for places.

GAUBA CONTESTING FOR ASSEMBLY

LAHORE, Sept. 12.

Khalid Latif Gauba will be contesting a seat in the Assembly on Ahrar Party ticket from Lahore Mohammedan constituency, his rival being Haji Rahim Bux a prominent leader of the Muslim League and the Muslim Conference.—United Press.

Pentangular Tourney Provides Thrills

Hindus Put Up Stout Fight And Score 304 Runs

PALSETIA CAPTURES 4 Wkts. FOR 71

KARACHI, Sept. 12.

Naoomal, the Hindu Skipper, scored an initial success by winning the toss in the second match in the Sind Cricket Pentangular Tournament, which attracted a big holiday crowd at the Karachi Gymkhana. Parsis opposed the Hindus (last year's winners).

The following constituted the teams:—

HINDUS:	PARSIS:
NAOOMAL (Captain)	M J MOBED (Captain)
BHICAJI	P R COWASJI
AMBEP	S M PALSETIA
GANGARAM	S K IRANI
JAGANNATH	D J MOBED
DAWLATRAM	A M IRANI
GIRDHARILAL	M R HAVALWALLA
RAMCHANDRA	N E SIDHWA
KALYAN	F J GHASWALLA
VISOOMAL, and	P M KHAMBATTA, and
SHRIDAR	C R MINWALLA

Hindus electing to bat opened with Ambep and Jangannath Palsetia conducting the attack from the pavilion end, while S. K. Irani operated from the Road end.

DISASTROUS START.

Palsetia bowling with great fire and precision sent a brace of maidens. Jagannath opened the the account by steering Irani from the slips for a single, while soon after Ambep lashing the same bowler for a four at mid-off brightened the affairs. The first decade went up the score board after 20 minutes' play. While the opening pair seemed settled down in stern defence, a change in the bowling, brought about the separation, Jagannath yielding a catch to M. J. Mobed in the slip of Hawalyallah's third ball. (15-1-5).

Gangaram, the in-coming player did not stay long, Hawalwalla successfully appealing for l b.w. (17-2-2).

A TURN IN AFFAIRS.

Cheers greeted the entry of Naoomal who weighed down with a heavy responsibility, started in a restrained fashion. Accurate timing and flexible wrist-play were the features of Ambep's batting. While Naoomal kept one end up, Ambep was adding runs scoring in consecutive fours. A double change in bowling brought back Irani and Palsetia.

SCORE AT STANDSTILL

It took nearly one hour to score 30 out of which Ambep was responsible for 21. Emasculated attack was seldom harshly treated Naoomal preferring safety-first tactics. Supremacy of the bowlers over the batsmen could be gauged from the fact that the score stood at standstaill for 20 minutes. The crowd gasped as Naooma! dangerously late-cut a ball from Mobed which escaping the slip by inches, careered towards the boundary. Bringing fresh life into the match now threatening to become monotonous Naoomal repeatedly scored boundaries. Ambep catching the contagion from his partner sent a sparkling drive to the boundary, telegraphing 50 after 90 minutes' play.

NAOOMAL BATTING.

The latent strength of the Hindus and the limitations of the Parsi attack were strikingly brought out before lunch when Ambep and Naoomal hit out every ball, scoring freely all round the wicket. The Hindu skipper especially was the last word in artistry producing every shot under the sun making them with non-chalant ease, reminiscent of his peak form which earned him a place in the All-India Eleven.

Ambep who was shaping well was foiled his half-century, M. J. Mobed bringing about his downfall by a successful appeal to l.b.w. (80-3-43). The outgoing batsman in 2 hours of invaluable stay at the wickets played a chanceless innings, 16 of his runs coming in fours. He cut, drove and pulled in academic style. Bhicaji Naoomal partnership lasted upto lunch. Lunch score 86 for 3, Naoomal batting 4, Bhicaji batting 2.

NAOOMAL

The crowd swelled to 5,000 when play was resumed after lunch. Naoomal and Bhicaji taking strike against Palsetia and Irani Naoomal adopted aggressive tactics but his enterprising innings unfortunately terminated soon. He pulled Irani to leg but Mobed stopped the flight of the ball with a fine one-handed catch. (93-4-32). During a stay of 2 hours 10 minutes at the crease, the Hindu skipper after a subdued start, warmed up treating each ball on its merits.

BRILLIANT STAND.

Shridhar then became associated with Bhicaji when a carnival of hitting ensued. Century was telegraphed after 2 hours 35 minutes' play. Bhicaji had a life, Mobed missing a high ball at leg. Both the batsmen continued in their conquering career, registering 150 at 3-45 p.m. Bhicaji reduced to importance every bowler, to cross Ambep's total and reached his individual 50 with a brilliant off-drive to the boundary. The fifth wicket century partnership then ensued and at tea, the score was 198 for 4, Shridhar 49 and Bhicaji 64 (both batting).

THE FIFTH WICKET!

Shridhar and Bhicaji after scoring a single off Irani hoisted 200 after tea, the former playing his individual 50. Lack of variety in the Parsi bowling was glaringly brought out, the score mounting up with phenomenal rapidity. A change from Irani to Khambatta proving costly, the Captain of the Parsis relieved the latter after 3 overs. The terrible Mahatta "twins" were separated at 5-10 p.m., Palsetia beating and bowling Bhicaji off an excellent ball. (226-5-77). The Bhicaji-Shridhar combination virtually placed the Hindu side on the road to victory. Bhicaji's invaluable innings lasted over 3 hours, in which he sent the ball 5 times to the ropes. He exploited every stroke particularly the brilliant offside cuts. Shridhar punched Irani mercilessly twice hitting him to the ropes. Shridhar's gallop was cut short, when in an attempt to off-cut Minwalla, he refused to connect the ball completely uprooting the wicket (259-6-88). Shridhar was Jessopian in aggressiveness, putting plenty of punch in his shots, 8 of which were boundaries.

Dwlatram, the next batsman was a mere passenger, Palsetia claiming l.b.w. (264-7-4). Palsetia captured a third wicket when bowling Girdharilal (280-8-0). The Hindu tail fared disastrously, Ramchandra, the next batsman giving a simple catch in the slips before breaking his duck (280-9-0). The wiles of Palsetia proved unavailing against the last pair who played resolutely to carry the score to the third century which was telegraphed 5 minutes before the close. Viroomal and Kalyan remained unbeaten with 35 and 16 respectively.

Palsetia was the most successful bowler claiming 4 wickets for 71 runs. Brilliant fifth wicket century partnership between Bhicaji and Shridhar was the feature of the Hindus First Innings.

SCORES.

HINDUS: First Innings

Jagannath c M G Mobed, b Mawalwala	6
Gangaram l.b.w. b Mawalwalla	2
Ambep l.b.w. b M J Mobed	43
Naoomal c M J Mobed b S K Irani	33
Bhicaji b Palsetia	77
Shridhar b Minwala	88
Dowlatram l.b.w. Palsetia	4
Girdharilal b Palsetia	2
Ramchandra c M J Mobed b Palsetia	0
Viroomal (not out)	35
Kalyan (not out)	10
Extras	8
Total (for 9 wkts.)	304

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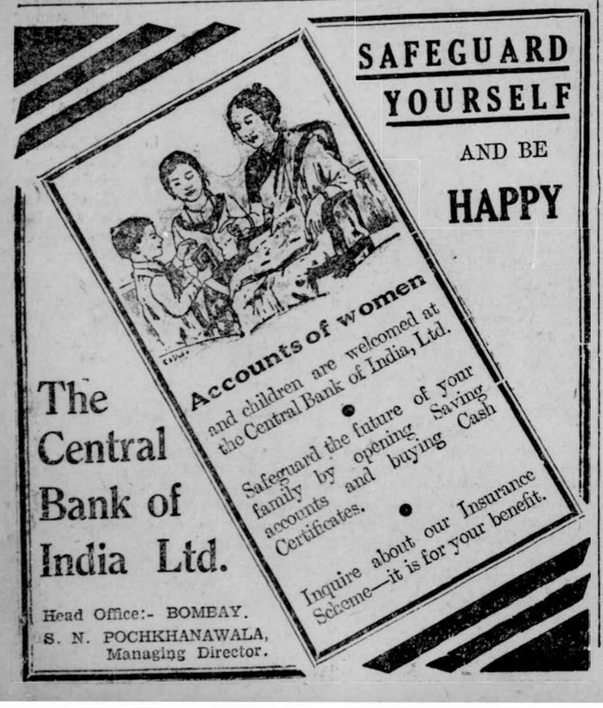
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UNEMPLOYMENT EPIDEMIC

New Mode Of Recruiting Jobs And Raising Standard Of Education

SOME REMEDIES BY PROF. A. M. MOULVI

A lecture was delivered by Prof. A. M. Moulvi at the Poona Muslim Conference on "Education and Non-Employment." In the course of which he said:—

The epidemic of non-employment is raging all over the world. Attempts are being made to keep it in check, but as far as I know, no serum of a curative or preventive character has been discovered as yet. This problem which has puzzled the mightest minds of the word, is beyond my power to discuss.

CAUSE FOR UNREST IN INDIA.

Over and above this a new form of disease which is not very common in other parts of the world has infested our country. I mean non-employment among the educated classes, which is playing havoc and which is the root cause of anarchism, terrorism and communism and all other forms of social and political unrest in India—a problem which needs a thorough investigation and an immediate solution.

During the last 20 years our Universities have been turning out every year graduates, without taking notice of a limited or no demand for them, in such large numbers that according to the laws of supply and demand the market value of a graduate has gradually come down to almost nothing.

If it is true that in other countries even in these hard times the days of depression, a graduate finds no difficulty in making a decent living and unlike the educated youths in our country he is not ashamed to begin right at the bottom of the ladder and to make his way by a capacity for taking pains, then there must be some thing wrong somewhere. The fault lies either with our material or with our factories.

OUR MATERIAL NOT POOR.

To say that, our material is bad is to denounce the claims of India to a large and steadily increasing measure of political independence—the claims which have won recognition from the representatives of the English people. The material is not poor. It is this very material that has given us a large body of men of international repute who have made a mark in every department of life.

Scientists, like C. V. Raman and Sir J. C. Bose, whose researches have created a sensation in the world and scholars like Sir Radhakrishna, and late Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar whose claims to erudition and scholarships have won recognition from the Universities in England and on the continent, belong to the same material. We dare not say that the material is poor. The fault evidently lies with our factories. They have flooded the market with the articles of a fixed pattern for which there was a demand—a great demand at one time and there is no demand now.

UNEMPLOYMENT GETTING WORSE.

Looking to the alarming situation of the increasing non-employment among our educated men which is getting worse and worse every year, suggestions have been made at different stages by committees and commissions, appointed to investigate into this problem to make education more practical by cutting short the supply of Arts graduates and confining it to such instruction as shall enable people to make a competent living. But it took considerable time before our Universities made up their minds to make a move in this direction. A move has been made no doubt but nothing substantial has been done. We are told that schemes and new methods of teaching are under contemplation. They were under contemplation 50 years ago. But nothing has come out as yet. Education must change with the needs of the times. It is high time for us to overhaul the whole system and adapt it to the new conditions under which we are living.

EDUCATION AS EQUIPMENT FOR JOBS.

Indian students to day look up on the present schools and colleges only for the equipment for the struggle of existence. For the secrets of a happy living they are looking some where else. Pundits and Moulvis are again coming into importance. Public services still continue to be attractive, students are anxious to get through their qualifying examinations as soon and as cheaply as possible. This has led to cramming. Memory is developed at the expense of intelligence. The sad result is that to-day a graduate fails to secure a job for which he has struggled hard, he does not know what to do with the western information with which his otherwise empty receptical has been filled to the brim.

It is curious to note that although public service is within the reach of a very few and chances for realising the dreams of leadership, ministership, and membership of councils are very remote. It is only one in a thousand or ten thousands who has risen or can rise to such a position while the chances of a corresponding rise in commerce and industries are fifty per cent., still our students are flocking to Arts colleges. They look upon these posts as lottery prizes and our Universities as lottery wheels.

To eradicate this evil, two things are to be done. One is to reform, re-adjust and re-animate our system with new ideals, and the other which is still more important, is to inspire the public with these new ideals.

NEW MODE OF RECRUITING JOBS.

The public will never change their views as long as the close connection between University education and admission to public services is maintained. Government should invent a new method of recruitment to public services. The old School Final test for public services should be revived. Government servants for lower or higher services should be selected from amongst the School Final Certificate holders partly on grounds of merit and partly on communal lines whatever may be the policy of Government, and sent up for higher education partly at Government expense and partly at the expense of the candidates as it is already being done in the case of Forest Rangers or wholly at Governments expense as it is the case with those that are nominated for the I. C. S.

Subjects like Agriculture, Public Hygiene Manual training and Physical culture should be made compulsory at Secondary Schools up to the VII standard, so that a large number of pupils who fail to enter service or whose failure at higher examinations is certain may be diverted at an early stage with no loss or little loss of time and money to a vocational or professional career.

MAKING EDUCATION DEARER.

The Matriculation Examination should be entirely divorced from admission to services. The standard should be raised sufficiently high. The test should be made as stiff as the Matric of the London University. Fees for Arts colleges should be doubled, tribled or quadrupled so that only those aristocrats who can afford to acquire education for the sake of education and not for the sake of job hunting, may proceed to these colleges. A large number of scholarships and Freeships should be awarded to a few brilliant students from the poorer classes. This step will attract geniuses from the poorer communities who on the completion of the course on account of their abilities supplimented by a sound education will not find it difficult to make a living.

This will automatically lead to the closure of several Arts colleges, which are superfluous and will save money for the opening of Technical and Industrial Institutions and Night Schools for adults and more Girls' Schools and Female colleges which is the crying need of the day, and which cannot be started for want of funds.

SOUTH INDIAN IN MARATHI DRAMA

Santa Cruz Amateurs Stage "Swarajya Nowbat"

A South Indian playing the leading female role was the feature, of the Marathi Drama "Swarajya Nowbat" which was staged by Shree Guru Samarth Mandal, of Santa Cruz at the Royal Opera House on Tuesday night.

The audience would have been spared much boredom if the play had commenced at 9 p.m. as announced. As it was they had to wait for nearly an hour for the curtain to go up.

LACKED ORIGINALITY.

The plot of the play lacked originality, but the actors tried their best to do credit to the author. Some of the scenes could have been cut short, particularly the incident of the astrologer in the house of the Devadasi Manjula which was painfully long and dull.

The hero of the play acquitted himself creditably. All the actors in it were amateurs and it must be said to their credit that they did their best.

BETRAYAL OF WORKERS

Communal Unions Condemned At Railwaymen's Meeting

BHUSAWAL, Sept. 10.

On their arrival here Mr. R. A. Khedgikar and Mr. D.L. Pathak, the President and General Secretary of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union respectively, addressed a mass meeting of the workers yesterday evening with Mr. D.L. Risbud in the chair. After Mr. Abdul Razak, Organising Secretary of the Union, explained the various grievances of the local workers.

Mr. D.L. Pathak explained the work the Union was doing after the Conference and appealed to one and all to strengthen the union to get their grievances redressed. He condemned the policy of starting unions on communal lines.

Mr. Khedgikar strongly condemned the activities of the Moslem workers' union, which was nothing but a betrayal of the working-class movement and appealed to the workers not to be the victims of "divide and rule policy." He also condemned the passage of the Trade Dispute Conciliation Bill in the Bombay Council, which aimed at crushing the Trade Union movement.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks exhorted the workers to strengthen the Union.

REVISED TIME-TABLE

Eastbound Dutch (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service

The following revised time-table of the Eastbound Dutch (K.L.M.) air mail services comes into force from the 10th September, 1934:—

EASTBOUND.

Karachi—Arr. Monday.
Calcutta—Arr. Tuesday.
Calcutta, Akyab*, and Rangoon—Dep. and Bangkok—Arr. Wednesday.
Bangkok and Alor Star—Dep. and Singapore—Arr. Thursday.
Singapore, Palembang and Batavia—Dep. and Bandoeng—Arr.—Friday.
*Call at Akyab is optional.

WESTBOUND.

Rangoon—Arr. Friday.
Calcutta—Arr. Friday.
Karachi—Arr. Sunday and Dep. Sunday.
Jask—Arr. Sunday.
Bushire—Arr. Monday.

The latest day and hour of posting air mail correspondence at the Bombay G.P.O. in connection with the above service for the places mentioned below will be as follows:—

DUTCH (K.L.M.) AIR SERVICE: (Eastward).

Ordy. corres. for the Dutch East Indies only—6-30 p.m. on Sunday.
Regd. corres. for the above places—3-00 p.m. on Saturday.

DUTCH (K.L.M.) AIR SERVICE: (Westward).

Ordy. corres. for Jask and Bushire—6-00 p.m. Thursday.
Regd. corres. for the above places—5-00 p.m. Thursday.

The latest hours of posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G.P.O. before the above mentioned hours.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IMPROVED

Ratepayer's Petition Rejected By Asst. Judge

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Sept. 11.

The petition filed by Mr. Hussein Sheriff Kurlawala, a ratepayer, against the Chief Officer of the Kurla Municipality challenging the voters' list prepared by the opponent, was rejected yesterday by Mr. M. C. Kavishwar, the Assistant Judge of Thana on the ground that the alleged certain illegalities and irregularities in the electoral roll were not satisfactorily proved by the petitioner

A conference of the political sufferers will be held in the first week of October at Madras. All those who have suffered for the country will be enrolled as delegates to the Conference on a nominal fee of annas two.

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MALE TEACHER FOR MUSLIM GIRLS

Muslims Present Protest To Corporation Against Appointment In R. T. C. Institution

A letter to the Corporation, dated the 25th July, 1934, from Mr. Abdul Karim H. E. Lakhani, President of a public meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay held on the 22nd July at Abdul Rehman Street, "forwarding for the consideration of the Corporation copies, among others, of the following two resolutions passed at the meeting protesting against the appointment of male teachers in the R. C. T. Institute appears on the September agenda of the Bombay Corporation:—

1. "This Public Meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay records its emphatic protest against the recent decision of the Bombay Schools Committee to appoint a male trained teacher, inspite of there being available highly educated Muslim ladies for the purpose, in the R. C. T. Institute, where Muslim girls of the age of 15 years or upwards are receiving their training education; this is clearly a violation of the Islamic Sheriat and shows possibility of injurious moral results in the future. The Musalmans can never tolerate that the principles of their religion be thus insulted by any public body. This meeting therefore respectfully but strongly requests the Director of Public Instruction that he should take into consideration the religious sentiments of the Musalmans and refuse his sanction to the said appointment. This meeting also requests the Schools Committee to annul its decision, and thus give proof of its fair-mindedness and the appointment should be confined to those female applicants who themselves are observing Islamic Veil System and are the supporters of the same. This meeting is further of opinion that all male visitors to the said R. C. T. Institution should be prevented from visiting it personally whether they be the members of the Schools Committee or otherwise."

2. "This public meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay views with great displeasure the action of the Muslim members of the Schools Committee in voting for the appointment of a young male trained teacher for the R. C. T. Institution and believes that in this matter they have not acted as faithful spokesmen of the Muslims. It also warns them that their disregard of Islamic principles and traditions disentitles them from being the representatives of the Muslims. This meeting also thanks those Muslim and non-Muslim members who opposed this appointment and thus acted in conformity with the Islamic Law. This meeting further requests the Schools Committee to change the present male staff of the said institution and appoint Muslim women in its stead."

Announcement

We too have stocked the PRACTICAL BOOK ON

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Ottawa Preferences Provoke Retaliation

Non-Empire Countries Threaten To Leave Indian Market

The following are extracts from the letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India Commerce Department, by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta communicating their views on the report on the working of the scheme of Preferences resulting from the Trade Agreement concluded at Ottawa between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, prepared by Dr. Meek, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

At the outset, the Committee desire to observe that their apprehensions about the Ottawa Agreement proving not beneficial to India have come true. On a careful consideration of the working of the Ottawa Agreement, the Committee cannot help feeling that their words have been almost prophetic. At the end of over 15 months' working of the Afreement, the Committee cannot help remarking that the Ottawa Agreement has been definitely harmful to the interests of India.

The Committee of the Chamber have considered the effect of the preferences on various other articles both in export and import trade and are emphatically of the view that the Ottawa Preferences have hardly benefited India's exports except in one or two cases in which, however, the increased exports were due much more to other extraneous reasons than to the preferences granted, while the exports from the United Kingdom to India have achieved a tangible and direct advantage, a fact which has been freely admitted even by the authorities in the United Kingdom.

RETALIATION FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

The grant of preferences to our exports in the United Kingdom have, it must also be observed, resulted in a policy of retaliation from several other countries with whom India has had trade relations for a very long time. Owing to the preferences, Indian trade was diverted from those countries and her relations with some of them are not as cordial as before. A tendency is visible in the various countries for purchasing their requirements only from those countries which purchase from them. If more harm has not been done to the export trade of India it is to the fact that a very large bulk of India's export trade consists of raw materials which it is difficult for various countries to displace even if they wish to do so. But indications are not wanting to show that restrictions have been placed against exports from India. For instance, only recently Roumanis refused to allow India's hides and skins to land at their ports. Japan has placed a heavy duty on Indian Pig Iron and prohibited import of rice. As a result of the large scale preferences granted to the United Kingdom by the Steel Protection Bill only recently, the Government of Belgium are seriously considering the desirability of purcasing from sources other than India and dealing more equitably with her required supplies of articles like oil seeds, raw cotton, hemp, oil cakes, rice, zinc ore, which she at present imports mainly from India. Belgium, unlike Great Britain, is purchasing from India more than she sells to India. The Committee of the Chamber are afraid that if the present economic policy of artificially diverting the trade of India largely within the Empire, is persisted in, it will adversely affect and hamper India's trade with countries outside the Empire.

INJURY TO EXPORTS TO NON-EMPIRE COUNTRIES.

In view of the various considerations set out in the course of this letter the Committee of the Chamber are definitely of the opinion that the Ottawa Preferences have not operated to the benefit of India and that there is a possibility of a great injury being done to our exports to Non-Empire countries by diverting the direction of her trade through artificial means. It is not possible in the absence of adequate statistics in regard to the various small industries in India to assess the harm that has been done to budding and nascent industries of India as a result of preferences given to imports from foreign countries in the Indian market but the Committee do feel that the development of small industries in India would have received far greater impetus, had it not been for the preference given to imports of the United Kingdom.

The Committee are also afraid that the grant of Imperial Preference is becoming a 'sine qua non' for the grant of protection to industries in India. Recently, this was witnessed in the case of the Cotton Textile Industry, and the Steel Industry. The Committee are thus very apprehensive that notwithstanding the Officers to the contrary, Imperial Preference is becoming an indispensable preliminary condition which must be satisfied before Government would come to the assistance of any industry.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the Committee of the Indian Chamber wish to observe that while the Ottawa Preferences have conferred a clearly visible and substantial benefit on the United Kingdom, the advantage received by India, if at all, in the case of most of her exports is negligible, in the case of some, problematical, and is fraught with the danger of retaliation from other countries, which would doubtless operate to India's disadvantage. The Committee strongly feel that the continuance of the Agreement on the present scale will result in definite injury to India's foreign trade and confer no benefit on the agriculturists for benefiting whom this Agreement was entered into by the Government of India, in spite of repeated and strong warnings to the contrary from the Indian Commercial Community.

OTTAWA BENEFITS LINSEED

C. P. Plan To Try Higher Yielding Variety

NAGPUR (By Mail.)

The fact that the Ottawa Agreement had a beneficial effect on the cultivation of linseed in the province is mentioned in the latest official resolution on the working of the agriculture for the year ending March 1934.

This province is the largest grower of the linseed crop in India, and every effort is being made to obtain for the grower a share in the increased trade. It is felt that the result can be achieved only by the replacement of the present poor yielding varieties by higher yielding and rust resisting types.

RESEARCH IN COTTON.

Referring to cotton, which remained in the forefront of the research programme of the department, the resolution states that new strains of verum have been developed. The scheme for marketing of this verum cotton continues to work successfully, the growers having been benefited to the extent of rupees one and half lakhs. The success of this scheme and future possibilities have been demonstrated beyond doubt, and it is, therefore, hoped that private organisations will now take over this work so that all cotton growers in the province may receive their due share of the final price of their produce.

A scheme for a large extension of the area under verum cotton was accepted on the recommendation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. It is anticipated that this step will widen the market for the C. P. cotton, and make it more independent of a single main purchaser. The Government hopes that the recent practices of adulteration with veerum cotton will be discouraged in the interests of the cotton growers in the province.—A. P.

PADMA IN FLOODS

Sialkapa Thana Severely Affected

JESSORE, Sept. 11.

Owing to heavy onrush of water from Padma river Garai, Kumar and Navaganga overflowed resulting in the whole of Sailkapa Thana and some parts of Jhenaidah Thana being severely affected.

Some portions of Magura and Narail sub-Divisions also are submerged.

In Jhenaidah sub-division water-level is four feet above the ordinary flood level and one and half feet above extraordinary flood level. This has caused havoc, unprecedented within living memory.

Magura Road is still under construction with a contribution from the road board fund.—United Press.

CONGRESS AND PEASANTRY

Panchmahal's Committee's Ambitious Programme

DOHAD, Sept 11

At a meeting of the newly elected members of the Panchmahals District Congress Committee held at Kalol Sjt. Laxmidas Shrikant as president, Dr. Manekial Shah as Vice-President Messrs. Waman Mukaddan and Manekial Gandhi as Secretaries, were elected

The programme for the current year was also drawn which included organisation of peasants and workers against their political social and economic exploitation, propagation of the cult of Swadeshi, support to Home Industries, abolition of forced labour etc.

HISTORY OF C. D. M

It was also decided to write a short history of the Civil Disobedience Movement in this district and that work was entrusted to Sjts. Balkrishna M Shah, Jiwandas Sampat and Trimbaklal Bhatt.

A Propaganda Committee has also been formed to gather information about the peasantry and do the needful in the matter.—United Press.

AHMEDABAD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 11.

Mr. Balvantray Mehta, Provisional Secretary, Ahmedabad District Congress Committee, states that the Committee has changed the venue of the Committee from Ahmedabad to Joravarnagar to suit the convenience of members who are deportees. The Committee will now meet on the 16th at Joravarnagar to fix the future Congress programme in Ahmedabad District. States members are requested to communicate their arrival to Mr. Manilal Kothari.—A. P.

TAMIL NADU CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

In view of the representations made by the Reception Committee of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference desiring a short postponement of the Conference, the President, Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee, has postponed the dates of the conference which will now be held on September 29 and 30 at Coimbatore under the presidency of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar.—A. P.

BEGGING FOR JOBS

Sikh Deputation To Home Member

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

A Sikh deputation waited on Sir Henry Craik, Home Member, and urged that the Sikh share in the Government services should be definitely reserved.

It is understood that the Home Member explained the position he took up recently in the Assembly regarding the representation of the minorities in the Services and expected the Sikhs to get a proper share out of the eight and one-third per cent reserved for the "other minorities."

Sir Henry Craik is reported to have added that after two years the Government would review the working of the new arrangement and see whether the Sikh interests had suffered.

The deputation consisted of Sir Sundar Singh, Bhai Sahib of Bagarian and Messrs. Ujjal Singh, Samouran Singh, Boota Singh and Bishan Singh.—A.P.

KOLLENGODE SEEKS RE-ELECTION

MADRAS, Sept 12.

Raja Sir Vasudeva Raja of Kollengode is seeking re-election to the Legislative Assembly from the landholders' constituency of the Presidency.—United Press.

SEGREGATION IN EAST AFRICA

(Continued from page 8.)

ropeans, but for their position as the ruling "nations," (I say "Nations" purposely) would still be behind the Indians in standing.

Parallel with their material progress, the Indians have advanced with great swiftness in their social life. The standard of living now is much higher than it used to be in the pre-war days. But the removal of the first impressions, tenaciously and deliberately clung to by the Whites, is well-nigh impossible. Although further progress for the achievement of complete segregation is out of th question, the ground already gained will not easily be yielded.

SOLDIERS FOR SAAR BATTLE

Germany Trains Special Force That Will Substitute Storm Troops

SAARBRUCKEN BBy Mail.)

Germany is training a special Saar Legion similar to the recently disbanded Austrian Legion, ready to launch into the Saar.

It is composed of young Saarlanders aged between 18 and 25, who are given a semi-military training in German labour camps "befitting them for the struggle in the Saar."

They are thus a substitute for the Storm Troop and Nazi Guard organisations, which are illegal in the Saar

SPECIAL AIR FORCE.

In addition, a special group of air pilots has been trained in the Saar itself under the aegis of apparently neutral sport associations.

These disclosures are made by the Saar Governing Commission, which publishes documents recently confiscated during a police raid on the German Front headquarters in Saarbrucken

The Governing Commission has hitherto allowed Saarlnaders to take part in voluntary labour service in Germany but on the grounds of the material now discovered such participation is in future to be illegal.

16,000 TRAINED.

The documents disclose that in October, 1933, the Prussian Government entrusted the Reich Voluntary Labour Service Association with the task of training 10,000 young Saarlanders in German labour camps. They were to be retained in Germany till the plebiscite in 1935 or until such time "as they should be recalled to the Saar."

The original figure of 10,000 has been exceeded by 6,000.

The organisation in the Saar of the voluntary labour service is in constant communication with the Secret Police in Berlin. Saarlanders who give unfavourable reports of conditions in Germany and in the labour camps are denounced in Berlin and in some cases sent to concentration camps in Germany.

SIR C. JEHANGIR CONTRADICTS RUMOUR

Says He Is Not Standing For Election From Merchants Chamber

Sir Cowasji Jehangir in a statement to the Press contradicts the rumour that he intends to stand for election to the Assembly from the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau.

He emphasises that he is standing for election from the City of Bombay Non-Mahomedan constituency.

London.—The following is the result of the match played under the Rugby Northern Union rules:—Keighley two, Liverpool eight.

RAIN TO EXTEND IN WEST U. P.

Monsoon Will Continue To Be Active In Burma

POONA, Sept 12.

The monsoon has been active in Lower Burma, Assam South Bengal Central Provinces and East United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, East United Provinces Central India, Central Provinces and Konkan and local in Assam, Bengal Orissa, North Madras Coast and Kumaon Hills.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair four inches; Tavoy, three; Diamond Island and Akyab one and half; Cherrapunji two; Dibrugarh and Sibsagar one and half; Berhampore and Patna one; Pachmarhi three; Sutna, Guna Chanda, Muteswar and Seoni one and half; Bahrich, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Vizagapatam one

Forecast.

The monsoon will be active in Lower Burma, Assam, Central Provinces, East Central India and East United Provinces and rainfall will extend in West United Provinces.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 12-9-34 Colaba Point 0.14"; Fort 0.10"; J. J. Hospital 0.50".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 67.71"; Fort 92.49"; J. J. Hospital 77.41".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 63.62"; Fort 69.27"; J. J. Hospital 65.74".

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 Colaba Point 51.16"; Fort 79.68"; J. J. Hospital 57.22"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 57.01".

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12th Sept. 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.002 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.1 degrees 1.1 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.4 degrees 0.0 (normal).

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.14 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.82 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 67.75 inches.

Weather remarks:—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED Sept. 12.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Ahalya Bai Holker's Day was celebrated for the first time in Bangalore by the Students' Union on Friday, September 7 last under the presidentship of Pundit Siddanath Panth.

OIL HEIRESS HAS SWIFT DISILLUSIONMENT

Meets, Weds And Parts From Lover Same Day

The elopement of Coletta Mulvihill, a 16-year-old oil heiress, of Pittsburgh, with Tommy Green, a handsome young lorry--driver of 21, has ended in swift disillusionment, cables the "News Chronicle's" New York correspondent.

Following her runaway marriage at Wellsburg, West Virginia, Coletta declared.

"It was only a lark I find I don't love Tommy at all. I intend to get an annulment on the grounds that I gave my age falsely as 22, that I signed the marriage licence incorrectly and that I never lived with my husband. I intend to marry my previous fiance. Sidrian Paredes."

Coletta's brief romance is described here as a typical exploit of that flaming youth which has been created by over-indulgent home training.

A LIGHTNING CHANGE.

The girl said she could not explain her elopement with Green except as a temporary infatuation.

She added that she loved her husband devotedly for 24 hours, but on the day following the elopement she had a lightning change of heart.

Coletta was on holiday in Manila with her mother and Paredes, a rich young Spaniard. Wearing his diamond engagement ring and carrying the platinum wedding ring which he had bought, she went back to New York to make final plans for the wedding.

She went to a party and met Green. They hired a taxi and drove round Pittsburgh until they were able to awaken a Methodist minister who would perform the wedding ceremony.

The taxi-driver was the only witness. And they used Paredes' wedding ring.

The heiress left the lorry driver a few hours after marrying him and took refuge on a farm belonging to a girl friend.

FATHER'S GRIM COMMENT.

Young Green, who declared that he had given up "30 or 40 girl friends" to elope with Coletta, stated sadly to-day that he was as disillusioned as she.

"I never loved her and never will," he asserted.

Mr. Thomas Mulvihill, the father of the bride, is disgusted over his daughter's escapade and commented grimly: "I don't expect to see that young lady come home."

LIVINGSTONE'S MARKETING SCHEME

Suggestions Of Various Provinces On Subject

SIMLA, (By Mail).

One of the most important subjects that were discussed by the Advisory Board was the scheme prepared by Mr. A. M. Livingstone, the Marketing Expert, and the proposals submitted by the Provincial Governments.

The scheme which was discussed at the Crop Planning Sub-Committee of the Advisory Board in June, 1934 provides, among other things for the appointment of a Central Staff.

In a letter addressed to all local Governments in which he invites their opinion Mr. Livingstone says that the action to be taken to deal with the main marketing problems includes propaganda and supply of information in external markets regarding Indian producers; the grading sorting and bulking of the main staple products; special market organisations for perishable commodities; information to India's producers of consumers' requirements both in India and abroad; the planning of production on the basis of quality and demand; the establishment and development of regulated markets; the undertaking of market surveys for the purpose of developing a common plan throughout India; the establishment of properly organised 'futures markets', commodity exchanges and warehouses

MARKETING SURVEYS.

As regards the marketing programme, a start will be made to cover investigation and development work as well as work on grade standards as soon as the Central Marketing Staff and the Marketing Staff in each province have been appointed. The proposed investigation work includes a series of marketing surveys with immediate reference to more important commodities grouped under heads of crops and animal husbandry products.

The development work generally will end at securing the more extensive use of agreed commodity standards and the better organisation of producers for marketing purposes. This work will be done in the provinces under the direction mainly of Provincial Marketing Staff.

The work on grade standards will be largely of a technical character relating to the chemical and physical characteristics of such products as oil seeds, grains, fruits etc., and for the testing of grading technique and equipment under practical conditions.

STAFF AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Central Staff: The Marketing Expert and his 17 assistants will be in charge of work, on the various commodities and groups of commodities mentioned above, and will work in close co-operation with provincial officers.

(b) Provincial Staff: Although each provincial Government will endeavour to appoint a marketing staff in accordance with the peculiar needs of the province it is proposed that in order to obtain tangible results at an early date and to ensure a uniform rate of progress throughout India, a part of the cost of the provincial marketing staffs represented by the salary and travelling expenses of 27 Assistant Marketing Officers will be met from central funds for a period of five years only subject, or course, to the necessary funds being voted and placed at the disposal of the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research.

OPINIONS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Director of Agriculture of Bombay has submitted certain proposals with regard to the marketing scheme which have been approved by the Government of Bombay. According to him the requirements to be met are effective supervision and a sufficient number of junior marketing assistants, so that all the products shall be effectively covered.

It is proposed, therefore, to compensate for this by the nature of the supervision of the Senior Officer. The Central Government are not prepared to give more than three assistant officers, but Bombay needs four, and the fourth one can be found by utilising the services of one of the existing staff of Mr. E. J. Bruen, the Livestock Expert. The other Junior Marketing Officers will be recruited from the existing personnel of the Bombay Agricultural Department and paid by the Central Government. Their places will be filled by new men.

The North West Frontier Province Government welcome the proposals which coincide with activities already initiated in that province on a small scale.

The Government of Bengal suggest that a staff of five officers consisting of one senior Marketing Assistant and four Marketing Assistants is actually required in that province. The Senior Assistant will be in charge of Plantation crops and will in addition supervise and co-ordinate the work of the four assistants under the instructions of the Central Staff. As a result of prevalent unemployment among educated classes men qualified to hold these posts can be secured in Bengal on the rates of pay proposed. The Government of Bengal regret to observe, however, that the state of its finances makes it most improbable that any part of the expenditure on the scheme can be met by the local Government, and hope that the Imperial Agricultural Research Council will defray the entire expenditure.

The Government of the United Provinces state that pending a decision on the question of appointing a provincial officer from provincial revenues or in the alternative placing a special officer on duty, the Government propose that three assistant marketing officers may be appointed for a period of five years from the Imperial Grant.

The Government of Central Provinces propose to appoint an assistant marketing officer and two assistant marketing officers. The employment of the staff costing Rs. 20,000 including travelling allowances and contingencies can be made as soon as sanction is received from the Government of India provided it is not necessary to recruit through the Public Service Commission.

The Government of the Punjab welcome the scheme of Mr. Livingstone and recognise it to be a matter of urgent importance. They also greatly appreciate the assistance which the Government of India wish to offer by providing a sum of Rs. 20,000 per annum for the pay, etc., of three assistant marketing officers for the province. The Punjab Government have decided to attach the Marketing Staff in this province to the Director of Agriculture and accept the view that the Assistant Marketing Officers would be practical men accustomed to a rural environment and with an aptitude for agriculture.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa are prepared to participate in the general scheme for the development of marketing factilities for agricultural and animal products in India.

The Government of Burma will submit their proposals to the Advisory Board after going more carefully through the scheme.—United Press.

DEPRESSION AND LIBRARY

Hard Times Bring Boom To Book Lending

PARIS, (By Mail).

Twenty-seven librarians from all over the United States, meeting in Paris, are agreed that the depression has been a boom to the library business.

Hard times have increased by at least 20 per cent, the use of public libraries throughout the country, according to statistics that librarians compiled recently.

According to their reports, many jobless have spent profitable hours browsing through books, and a surprising number who have never read good literature are now turning to the classics with curiosity and enthusiasm.

They also report that there is an appreciable demand for crime stories due to the Dillinger case, and the success of big crime pictures in the local movies.

Mr. V. M. JADHAV

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, Sept. 11.

Mr. V M Jadhav, Resident First Class Magistrate of Kurla yesterday relinquished the charge. It was taken over by Mr. R. D. Potnis.

Mr Jadhav is proceeding to Dewan of the State.

In honour of Mr Jadhav, who was a popular magistrate, several tea parties were given by various local institutions, including the police.

Mudhol to assume the post of

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva, Shud 4, 1990.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 3, 1353.
Parsi: Farvardin 7, 1294
Sunrise: 6h. 26m.
Sunset: 6h. 44m.
High Water: 2-08, 13-58
Low Water: 7-51, 20-12
Samvatsari: Public holiday. Banks closed.
S. S. Mooltan with English mails of August 30, due at 3 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football: Beds and Herts vs. Royal Tank Corps, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 14.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football: Royal Warwicks vs. Gloucesters, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 15.

S. S. Kaisar-I-Hind with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football: Attached Section vs. Essex Regiment, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "How to Make India's Population Literate" by Prof. R. D. Choksi, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, September 17.

Municipal Corporation, 3-49 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences

DEATH.

MR. BHAIDAS MANEKLAL MODH Bania partner in the firm of Harkisondas Jagjivandas and Bhaidas Cursondas and Co., died on Wednesday evening His Uthamna ceremony will take place at his residence at Bhuleshwar Kabutar Khana today at 4 p.m. (B.T.)

MERCHANT, MANHERLAL VARAJDAS, Manager, Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd. died at 7 p.m. yesterday at his residence. The Uthamna ceremony will take place to-day at 4 p.m. Great-East-Bunglow, Jogeshwari East.

MINOCHERHOMJI—Jal Manchershah, son of Munchershaw Bezonjee Burjorjee Minocherhomji, age 31, died of heartfailure. Residence: Theosophical Colony Juhu, funeral Dungarwadi to-day (Thursday) noon at 3 p.m.

UNIVERSAL ARTS CIRCLE

"Universal Arts Circle:—Under the auspices of the above Circle Sjt. Khalil Den Dashti will speak on "The Art of Dancing in France and Persia on Saturday, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Fellowship School premises, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, Sjt. Kanaiyalal H Vakil the Vice-President of the Circle will preside. The meeting is open to public."

ST. ANDREW'S BOY SCOUTS

Under the presidentship of Mr. C. H. Tyrell, Dist. Scout Commissioner the St. Andrew's Boy Scouts will present a roaring comedy "The Wisdom of Solomon Outwitted" supplemented with song-dances especially "the Carioca", at St. Andrew's High School Hall to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m.

TO HONOUR KAPOLE STUDENT

A meeting has been organised under the auspices of Kapole Yuvak Mandal, Kapole Students Union and Kapole Boarders Association to wish Bon-Voyage to Mr. Vrindavandas H. Vora B. Sc., proceeding to England for acturial studies at Madhavbaug to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m.

GONDAL GOLDEN JUBILEE

A gathering of Gondal State subjects and of admirers of H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Gondal will be held at 336 Kalbadevi Road Bombay 2, in the office of the Gondal Rasshala Aushadhashram to celebrate Golden Jubilee of H. H. Sir Bhagvatsinghji Bahadur to-day (Thursday) (Rishi Panchami)) at 7 p.m.

BAND AT POONA

Band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Friday, 14th inst. from 6 to 7-30 p.m. weather permitting.

GIRGAUM D. C. C. MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held on Friday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office premises

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION, KALYAN

Swami Gunathithananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission Khar will deliver a lecture on "Work is Worship" in the Association Hall at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The annual meeting of the Mandvi Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 16th inst at Shree Cutchi Dasha Oswal Pathashala Bhat Bazar, at 2-30 p.m. to elect office-bearers and members of the Executive Council.

MR. G. A. MOULVIS LECTURE.

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban-al-Muslimeen a meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. at Jamiat's hall (138 Nagdevi St.), when Mr. G. A. Moulvi will give a friendly talk in Urdu on "Islam and Science".

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association His Holiness Shree Shankaracharya of Puri will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association Girgaum Back Road to-day (Thursday), at 9-0 a.m. on "Sanatan Dharma and Modern Positive sciences.

Soothe the Itch
OF PRICKLY HEAT

Nothing will bring quicker relief from the itch of prickly heat than the frequent application of Listerine Antiseptic, full strength.

Listerine is a gentle, effective antiseptic that soothes and cools, dries the inflamed areas, protects the raw surface against infection and promotes quick healing. Apply it often and generously. Almost at once you will be relieved of that tantalizing itch.

Use Listerine wherever an antiseptic is needed. On cuts, scratches, bruises, burns, insect bites, its quick germ-killing action prevents infection and aids in speedy recovery. Listerine is non-poisonous and absolutely safe. Keep a bottle always on hand.

LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC E 90

Don't attempt to cure a serious illness yourself—see your doctor immediately

KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Mata Hari" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Little Women" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Little Miss Marker" Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Rupiekha" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 3 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.
KRISHNA—"Sone-ki-Chidia" or "Vismi-Sadi". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.
IMPERIAL —"Dukhtar-E-Hind" or "Bharati Bala". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Devaki" or "Krishna Janma" Time as usual.
PALACE—"Roman Scandals". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Affairs of Cellini". To-day at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Toofan Mail". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Ajameel" Daily at 5-30 8. and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"King Kong". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Evergreen". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Vaman Avtar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m
CARLTON—"Gold Diggers of 1933". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Such Women Are Dangerous" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"20,000,000 Sweethearts". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from Westminster Abbey. 8-15 p.m. Interlude of gramophone records. 8-20 p.m. A ballad concert by Harold Wollaston (tenor), and Walter Shaw (pianoforte). 8-45 p.m. The Old Days—Memories of the Savage Club, a talk. 9-00 p.m. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Peter Montgomery; Clifton Helliwell (pianoforte). 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin 10-45 p.m. A syncopated pianoforte recital by Madge Mullen. 11-00 p.m. The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Cavan O'Conner (tenor).

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

At the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Sunday, the 16th September, at 6-30 p.m. Bombay will witness for the first time the spectacle of Gurkhas fighting with traditional Khukris against bayonets, to illustrate the evils of War. This item has been specially arranged by Raja J. P. Bahadur Singh, the Chairman of the Indian Section of the World Fellowship of Faiths and will take place between selected members of the Bombay Gurkha League and Volunteers of the Swastik League. Among the other items of a varied and interesting programme will be Mira Devi's Interpretative Hindu Dances, Tabla-Tarang by Janardan of Prof. Deodhar's School of Music, a grand International Pageant, "Kathak" Dancing by Alaknanda, a Minuet and a Tango by Dolores de Freece, a Ballet Dance by Thelma Harvey and a Spanish Dance by Mr. E. A. Terry.

Arrested For Alleged Political Speeches

PHAGWARA, Sept. 9.

Warrants have been issued against seven persons to-day under Section 188 on charges of defying Section 144 by making political speeches.

So far 16 arrests have been made.—A.P.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Takliwa" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12-0 noon on Wednesday the 19th instant.

2. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S.S. "Gurna" Via Dhanushkodi and Colambo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 14th instant.

SHREE LOHANA DEBATING UNION

An elocution competition of all Lohana undergraduates will be held under the auspices of the above union at Devkaran Mansion, Princess Street to-day (Thursday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Sjt. Sheth Morarji Anandji Tanna will preside.

SERIES OF PUBLIC LECTURES

Under the auspices of the newly founded "Satya Samaj" a series of public lectures will be delivered in Hindi or Gujerati by distinguished persons and scholars of repute.

Lectures will be held from (Friday) 14th inst. to Friday, September 21 in Hirabaug Lecture Hall, C. P. Tank.

The first lecture will be delivered at 7 p.m. to-morrow (Friday) by Pundit Darbarilalji on "the place of scriptures in relation to the truth".

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' LEAGUE

Under the auspices of The Unemployed Workers' League a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at Dongri Maidan at 9 p.m. Miss. Maniben Kara will preside and Messrs. Karnik, Abdul Rahman Mitha, H. V. Chaudhari and others will address the meeting.

ALIBAUG SESSIONS

Murder Charge Fails In Rioting Case

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Sept. 12.

Two Crown cases—one of arson and the other of murder and rioting—have been decided by Mr. B.K. Dalvi, Additional Sessions Judge, presiding over the Sessions Court at Alibaug.

ARSON CASE

In the first case, Kushu Mahadu Kheratkar was charged with having set fire to the house of one Dhondu Janu at Pingalsai village in the small hours on March 10 last. The fire having spread to neighbouring houses, was responsible for the burning down of six dwelling places, of which five, including that of the accused, were completely destroyed. The motive for the alleged offence was said to be the accused's grudge against Dhondu. Fifteen days prior to the incident the accused, it was alleged, had threatened the members of Dhondu's family and had assaulted one of them.

The accused, denying the charge, stated that he was falsely implicated by the prosecution witnesses.

ASSESSORS DIFFER.

Three of the four assessors expressed their opinion that the accused was not guilty of arson, but the Additional Sessions Judge, agreeing with the fourth assessor, found the accused guilty of that charge and sentenced him to 18 months's rigorous imprisonment. The Judge observed that, as a result of the "very bad act" of the accused four families were rendered homeless, though no injury was caused to any person.

RIOTING CASE

In the murder case Tukaram Mahadu Patil and seven others, were charged with having done to death Nagu Vithu with an axe-like weapon, with causing hurt to Balu Changya with an axe (as a result of which he was detained in the hospital for 17 days) and with rioting on April 8 last at Kane village.

TROUBLE OVER TRUSTEESHIP.

The facts of the case were that the first and the last accused were trustees of the Vyaghreshwari Temple in that village. Several villagers, having been of the opinion that the temple funds were mismanaged by the two trustees, demanded of them the yearly accounts, but they refused to show them any. Hence there was a split. The rival factions continued their existence for two years till during the last Holi holidays there was a move for a compromise by the Panchas of the neighbouring villages.

PROSECUTION STORY.

According to the prosecution a meeting was held for the purpose in the Maruti Temple at Borjai village. Negotiations having broken down, the party spirit continued till the day of the alleged rioting. Three days prior to the regular scuffle a dispute arose between the two factions. As a sequel to a "mara-mari" between two lads, some stones were alleged to have been thrown at the rival "camps." There was a commotion in the party led by Pandu of the rival group. Nagu Vithu, who came on the scene, was belaboured with an axe-like weapon as a result of which he died the next morning. The rioters then overtook Babu Chango and beat him with an axe. In all fourteen persons were injured.

The accused, denying the charges, stated that they were not the persons who participated in the alleged riot.

MURDER CHARGE FAILS.

The assessors expressed their opinion that the accused were not guilty of the murder of Nagu Vithu. They found only six accused guilty of rioting and assault under Sections 147 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code. They opined that the police patil was really not an eye-witness.

JUDGMENT.

The Additional Sessions Judge agreeing with the unanimous opinion of the assessors, acquitted Dharma Joma and Lakshman Joma, the third and sixth accused, while he convicted the other six for rioting and assault and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge the sentences to run concurrently. They were further ordered to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 for one year after release to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

Mr. A.V. Chitre, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution and Mr. R.M. Chitnis appeared for the defence.

MAHATMA ON KHADI

It Is "Anna Purna" For The Masses

There are people who consider the hand-spinning and hand-weaving as a mere supplimentry industry. I do not take it to be as such. 'I believe Khaddar is the only means that can help the poor masses in the right sense. This is "Anna Purna" for them.'

I know in this country the chief food of a large number of people is rice, and they however get it in a small quantity but they do not get Ghee. Millions of Indians do not know what the taste of Ghee is. If we could make spinning and weaving popular among the villagers, it would be easier for them to get Ghee for their bare necessities. I would be glad if they could manage for some other occupation and get more wages, but so far as Khaddar and Charkha are concerned, they distribute the capital equally among the masses. Those who are against Charkha, but at the same time do not suggest any practicable substitute to give employment to the masses of India, are worst enemies of the country.

MAHATMA GANDHI

(Let everybody therefore purchase Khadi Hundies during the Gandhi Jayanti in order to enable the masses to eke out their livelihood.)

APPEAL TO LAWYERS

Year after year Lawyers both from Bombay and the suburban courts have so generously participated in and celebrated the annual function of the Gandhi Jayanti week

Lawyers friends, generally you are too much occupitd with your work which makes it impossible for you to peep into other spheres Still however, you usually associate yourselves with business friends and your clients in offices and clubs.

If you make up your mind and devote few minutes to Khadi propaganda, you will inspire enthusiasm amongst your colleagues.

It is hardly necessary to tell you that Khadi caters all needs of legal practitioners.

Visit any of the certified Khadi Bhandars of Bombay and suburbs on any day at your leisure hours and select Khadi sufficient for your annual clothing requirements worth the amount of Khadi Hundies.

Remember, the Gandhi Jayanti begins from 15th September and will be closed on 7th October, 1934

The intended Sales of Khaddar worth Rs. 2,00,000 will be accomplished duly, we hope, by your so contributing.

GANPATI FESTIVAL

To-day's Celebrations

TARABAUG GANESHOTSAV.

Singing by Mr. Mulay of Poona 3 p.m. Lecture by Mr. V. D. Gokhale on "Origin of Society" at 9 p.m. Shri Nava Bharat Mela at 10 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Public lecture by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta on "Main Issues before Bombay Congress" at 6-30 p.m. Physical feats demonstration by Girgaum Vyayam Shala at 9-30 p.m.

HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA

Athletic feats at Nappu Hall by Hindu Gymkhana students, (Bombay North) at 4 p.m. Lecture by Mr. K. M. Munshi on "National Solidarity" at 5-30 p.m. Educative films by Mr. K S. Hirlekar (for women and children) at 8-30 p.m. Educative films (for men) at 10 p.m.

CHEMBUR GANESHOTSAV

Chembur Kishor Mela at 8-30 a.m. Lecture by Dr. N. D. Savarkar on "degradation of Hindus" at 9 p.m. Pravachan at 10-30 p.m.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION, KALYAN.

Bajan by Kurla Pattabhi Rama Andhra Bhajan Samaj 9 to 10-30 p.m.

KARNATAKA SANGHA (BOMBAY)

Carrom tournament semifinals at 8-30 a.m. Vocal and instrumental music by Miss Vimal Pandit, Miss Thakur and Mrs. Pramilabai Malvankar at 4 p.m. Comic pieces by Messrs. R. G. Joshi and Saboji at 9 p.m.

TICKET INSPECTOR ON TRIAL

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN Sept. 12

Arguments prior to the framing of the charge were heard yesterday by Mr P. K. Kharkar the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, in the case in which Udaram Bolchand Chhablani, ticket inspector is charged by the G. I P. Railway Police with negligence in pulling the chain of the down Nagpur Express as a result of which Vithal Gangaram Mane, who fell out of the train was run over and killed in the Parsik tunnel on April 6, 1933.

The hearing was adjourned to September 21.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Developing Worli Area

The Worli locality is being well patronised by the middle class people for the last two years, but it would become still more popular if cheap and quick means of communication with the City were available. A large number of Municipal plots are available for residential purposes, but being out of the way, only those, who have motorcars of their own, can afford to reside there. The B.E.S.T. Co., Ltd. do not think it would be paying business for them to construct tramway lines from Jacob Circle to Worli. They have, therefore, started a bus service as an experimental measure to test the traffic possibilities of the area. If the experiment is found encouraging, they will continue the service. Otherwise they intend discontinuing it unless either the Bombay Municipality or the Government grant them a subsidy.

Prevention Better Than Cure

Typhoid is once again prevalent in Bombay. Prevention is, no doubt, admittedly better than cure.

A walk round the city alleys and lanes will be sufficient to satisfy the Health Officer that these need cleaning up and disinfecting very badly. Those who have the misfortune to occupy flats on the ground-floor, can say without fear of contradiction that the smell which emanates from the gulleys, is so noxious that to keep in good health is almost impossible.

These gulleys are washed every morning and from the moment they are cleaned out, all kinds of stale food and refuse is thrown into them and left standing there till the next morning. There are many rules regulating the disposal of refuse and landlords are compelled to keep dustbins on each floor at convenient spots.

The Municipal authorities will be doing a great service at this juncture, if they issue strict instructions to their inspectors to see that these rules are strictly adhered to.

MOHANAD DISCOVERY

Historical Gold Coin Of Second Century

CHINSURAH (Bengal) Sept. 11.

A gold coin of great importance, which was minted as far back as the second century, has just been discovered at Mohanad, Hooghly. The coin is of Kusan King Hubiska, who lived in the second century A. D. This discovery is unique, being the second coin so far found in Bengal, the first being found at Bogra.

Several other gold and silver coins of considerable importance have also been unearthed at Mohandad the details whereof are not available as yet. Many coinages of Buddha, Annapapurna, Bishnu and other Gods and Goddesses, broken walls, stone pillars, and architectural fragments have also been found.

Mohanad was said to be the capital of South Bengal, even until the Kushan period.—United Press.

NOTICE SERVED ON GAUBA

Alleged Objectionable References To Prophet

LAHORE, Sept. 12.

Mian Mohmed Sharif, the President of the Anjumane Tibbia College has served a legal notice on Mr Kanyalal Gauba, the author of "Uncle Sham," who recently embraced Islam, asking him to withdraw within ten days from sale all copies of his book entitled "Prophet of the Desert" as the book it is alleged, contains objectionable passages against the Prophet failing which criminal proceedings will be instituted.

PATHE Bombay's Cinema De Luxe DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE MOST DANGEROUS WOMAN ON BROADWAY!
...wrecking men with a smile!

SHIRLEY TEMPLE
The Sensation of the Century with ADOLPHE MENJOU IN
Little MISS MARKER

ONE OF THE GREAT HITS OF THE YEAR WHICH WILL MAKE YOUR HEARTS MELT WITH LOVE FOR THE FIVE-YEAR OLD SHIRLEY TEMPLE WHOSE PERFORMANCE CAN NEVER BE EQUALLED

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m. and To-morrow 6-30 and 10 p.m. only.

EVERLASTING ROMANCE OF FOUR YOUNG GIRLS IN LOVE!

Free List Suspended.

THE REGAL DAILY CHANGE OF FILM REVIVALS!

THURS. 13TH — AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. — MATA HARI WITH GRETA GARBO

FRI. 14TH — AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m. — HELEN HAYES CLARK GABLE IN WHITE SISTER

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1934

POORNA SWARAJ

The Congress Working Committee has done well to explain some of the implications of the Congress creed of Poorna Swaraj or Complete Independance which have sometimes been interpreted by certain interested parties with large reservations. The Committee points out that Poorna Swaraj must include whatever else it may not, "unfettered national control over the external affairs, fiscal and commercial matters and financial and economic policy. As for the much-discussed financial obligations, the Committee points out that Congress would not repudiate any just obligations but must adhere to its resolution to have an impartial scrutiny of the obligations to be undertaken by free India. There can be no two opinions on these questions among true Nationalists. As regards the constitutional relations with Britain, Poorna Swaraj means full freedom to choose between voluntary partnership and complete separation. No other course can be contemplated by men with any self-respect in them. To say that India should, in no circumstances, think of separation is to suggest either that the British Empire is composed of angels or that India must cling to Britain's heels even if she is kicked. Let no one think because India has had a temporary reverse, that she will lower her ideal. If Britain wants India's friendship for all time, she must deserve and win it. But India shall never be coerced.

Commercial Flying In India

The Report on the Progress of Civil Aviation, India, 1933-34, is an interesting document giving, by illustrations, charts, maps, and statistics, very instructive information about the subject. The compiler finds evidence of the growth and progress of civil or commercial aviation in India in the development of regular air-services, in the increase of air-mails loads, in the growth of trade by air, in the establishment of internal services, of airo-clubs, increase in passengers carried or mileage flown, the practice of night-flying and the like. At the end of 1933, the total mileage of air services in India was 4,780, as against 4,260 a year before,—an increase of some 12 per cent. Looking at the air-services map of India attached to the report, one cannot, however, help noticing the still vast portions of the country untouched by the air services. This shortcoming or backwardness will be all the more noticeable, if one contrasts a similar map of Europe, or of even a single country like France. The British are still very backward in this new development in transport, as is clear even from the single fact that the fastest air services operating through this country are not the British, but the Dutch and the French. Special mention is made and praise given in the Report to the almost cent per cent regularity and punctuality of the Tata Air Mail Service between Karachi and Madras; but none of the Indian air services will be expedited to their utmost so long as the Imperial Airways maintain their slowness or conservatism in this branch. Safety in flying is, no doubt, considerable, but the very remarkable increase in the proportion of accidents (from 67.5 in 1932 to 85.7 in 1933) due to the errors of the pilot, indicate a weakness which ought to be entirely non-existent. Whether it is their training and equipment which is defective, or the personal weaknesses of the pilots that are responsible for those accidents due to the errors of pilots, the whole system of training for, as well as granting, pilot's certificates, needs apparently a drastic revision. Increase is also noted in the proportion of accidents due to miscellaneous causes, which include conditions regarding weather, landing ground, and collisions with birds, people in the way, which provides another field for technical improvement needed in India, while a diminution of those due to defects in the material is the only satisfactory feature of this portion of the report. If night-flying is to be developed and air transport encouraged, if flying is to be made both cheap and safe, the main air services operating in India would need to be considerably more efficient, and all their accessories or contributories equally more improved.

The Government of India spend, according to the budget for 1934-35, some 14½ lakhs per annum in the encouragement and promotion of civil aviation, in addition to subsidies in the shape of exemption from the Indian customs and excise duties of air-craft and parts or accessories of machines, petrol, oil etc., and of the landing and housing charges at Indian aerodromes. The report does not say precisely what would be the cash value of this indirect subsidy by the Government of India; but it dwells upon "a very definite benefit to India" resulting from this country being recognised as a State contributing towards the maintenance of the main Empire Air services. This benefit actually consists in the right to calculate the charges for the conveyance of air-mails on the Indian section of the England-Australia route in sterling rather than in gold francs. In so far, however, as the bulk of this traffic rests with the British Imperial Airways and the Indian Air Mail surcharge still continues, the benefit is more illusory than real. The report declares that "the resulting benefit is equal to the subsidy paid"; but the statement can be endorsed only if we accept the crazy hypothesis that the charges for air mail conveyance, even on the British Imperial Airways, in India, could, in decency, be calculated on any other than the sterling basis. The Indian Air-Mail surcharges, moreover, are an anachronism, which penalises only the Indian correspondent of the British trader or manufacturer. Whereas everywhere else in the world, those Air surcharges are being abolished or replaced by flat rates for an over widening radius, in India the surcharge still continues. Every shade of public opinion in this country seems to be united in the demand that the surcharge ought to be immediately abolished. The report, nevertheless, holds up the comparatively high cost of aviation as sufficient excuse for the uneconomical and anachronistic policy of the Government of India in this respect.

The subsidy is connected with another point of policy, which ought to receive public attention in this country. The Imperial Airways Limited is a private concern, in which the Government of India held 24 per cent. and the Indian public 25 per cent. of the shares, while the balance of 51 per cent. or a majority of voting strength, is held by the British. In consideration of the Indian capital being invested in this concern, the Indian Transcontinental Airways Limited are allowed to convey mails across India, and to operate for the carriage of the internal air traffic in India, on the same routes as the Imperial Airways Limited. This does not, however, seem to be a specially noteworthy benefit to India, since the Indian concern could have justly aspired to a complete reservation of the internal traffic at least for itself or its associates and auxiliaries. This is another form of India's demand about "India for Indians" in which a new British vested interest is needlessly created, and is likely to cause grave complications of policy and administration in the near future. "Provision," we are told, "has been made for the engagement and training of Indian personnel in all branches of the service operated by the Indian Transcontinental Airways." But there is no information, in the numerous appendices to the report, about the number of Indians so engaged, or even trained, in proportion to the number of non-Indians employed. Similarly, also, there is no mention,—probably because there is nothing to justify such a mention,—of any attempt to start in India industries which would minister to this new form of transport. We have suffered in the past cruelly on account of the railways, in the shape of guarantees and subsidies. But their greatest offence, in our eyes, is the failure to establish, for a long time after their introduction in the country, any industry needed for their own equipment, so that India remained for generations dependent on foreign supplies in one of the most vital services. In the same way we bid fair to suffer in air transport, also if care is not taken by the representatives of Indian public opinion to point out this grave omission and demand its correction at as early an hour as possible. Even the scholarships given by the Indian Government are more for developing flying skill in selected Indians than for acquiring actual technical knowledge in the aircraft industry. We trust these very ominous defects in our national economic organisation will be remedied without any loss of time.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Reply To Critics

(By M. ASAF ALI.)

II.

Sometimes you hear people ridicule the idea of a Constituent Assembly designing a Paper Constitution. A Pizarro, for instance, would laugh in the face of such laws and conventions and ask human beings to follow no law except the law of Nature, whose rigidity no human laws can overcome, and whose concessions no man-made punishments can restrict. Neither, the tyranny of autocrats, nor the coercion of human society, he would maintain, nor yet apocryphal rewards and penalties have yet succeeded in training the current of human nature into arbitrary channels. But when all is said about it the fact remains that for "the time being" not only have temporal but spiritual autocrats, and society made and promulgated 'laws", both written and oral, and hu-

(Continued on page 9.)

CALCULATED MISCHIEF MONGERING

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has issued his second manifesto which deals with "the implications of the Communal Award" and is accompanied by a benediction on himself by His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya of Puri. We wonder how far Mr. Mehta will go with the opponents of Harijan uplift to catch votes. But that is merely by the way. Mr. Mehta's analysis—or rather an apology for analysis—of "the implications of the Communal Award" raise a number of questions. He objects to Pundit Malaviya's Unity Conference whose decisions were "worse" than the Communal Award. H does not go into details but "in fact it is due," he says, "to the proceedings of the Alahabad Unity Conference that the Premier gave 33 per cent of the seats in the Federal Assembly to our Mahomedan countrymen." Do we take this as one of his most serious objections? But while in no circumstances is he apparently prepared to concede 33 per cent to "our Mahomedan countrymen" Mr. Jamnadas Mehta nonetheless professes to be consumed with love for the Muslim masses. The Communal Award, he says, makes no difference to the condition of the Muslim masses. We know this. We also know that it is the social and economic position of the masses—Muslim or Hindu—which is the crux of the problem. But what we should very much like to know is the positive attitude of the Democratic Swarajists and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the champion and friend of Muslim masses. What is their position as regards, for instance, Muslim majority in Muslim provinces and the immediate desirability of calling a Constituent Assembly based on adult suffrage?

Innocent professions of sympathy that does not exist except for purposes of window-dressing can, however, be dismissed with amused appreciation of Mr. Mehta's desire to get into the Assembly. But what is most objectionable is the calculated mischief of the following passage in his manifesto:—

> "It is true that in the Punjab, Sind and some other provinces the intolerant section of Mahomedan leaders will be in a position to bring about more slaughter of cows, conversion of more Hindus to Islam, more kidnapping of innocent children and helpless women and greater interference with the religious rites and practices of the Hindus."

To make insinuations through wild generalisations from particular instances, if any, is an easy device. It is clever and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is a very clever and intelligent man. But it is also cheap and contemptible. He is entitled to seek to ingratiate himself into the good graces of the electorate. But must he deliberately and cynically play on communal prejudices and rouse the baser instincts in man to win votes? Is the honour of being an M.L.A. worth purchasing *at any* cost?

SEGREGATION IN EAST AFRICA

Indians Have Made Much Progress In Spite Of The Odds Against Them

By NARAIN SINGH

III.

The settlers are, mainly, if you do not take into account the South African Boer element, or the Germans and Greeks in Tanganyika, officers retired from the various fighting services. You have Generals and Admirals, with imposing titles, Colonels and Captains, Majors and Commanders. Assured of comfortable pensions, these retired "service-men" have no further aim than to buy a large piece of land develop a part of it so as to make the estate pay for itself, and then "lord-it",—taxes being much lighter here than "at home." Race meetings, polo matches, and other "gentlemanly" sports are the order of the day. Apart from these you have scions of nobility who can trace their ancestry to the remote middle ages, earls, viscounts, barons, also baronets and knights. These and others, who have prosperous business concerns of their own operating within the territories, all share in the formation of the East African White Settler community.

Lesser Groups

The South Africans, belong to a lower level of society, but for all their faults it must be allowed that they are very hard working, and so far as the real progress of the country is concerned, better settlers. Years of unrestricted sway over countless Blacks in South Africa has made the art of 'dealing-the-native" a sort of second nature with them, and as hard work, in whatever way it is performed, is bound to bring its reward sooner or later, they are now a thriving community.

The Germans are mostly, pre-war people, and those who know anything about German rule in the then German East Africa, will hardly require to be told the type of men they are. The Greeks are mostly poorly educated people but taking East African Europeans as a whole, their number is very small.

Farmer's Position

Let me say here, in case the readers of the "Chronicle" are not fully conversant with the ways things are done in East Africa, that the words "Farmer" or "Settler" or "Planter" do not imply a poor over-worked man who goes out in the small hours of the morning to plough his bit of land, and who waits for his wife to bring his frugal mid-day meal in the field. Lands are tilled and teams of oxen are driven from dawn till dusk, but only by the Natives. No "farmer," even the smallest one, European or Indian, works with his own hands. The "Natives" are meant for that. All he does is to supervise. This is not as easy a task as it sounds, but admittedly easier than 'setting-to" oneself. Naturally, therefore, even a small farmer is invested with some authority over a number of Natives, and that is why he is a man of some position and not the down-trodden, over-taxed, under-fed, ignorant wretch we have in India. That is why Europeans are so keen on excluding Indians from holding land.

In East Africa there is not even a White regiment to provide a contrast. The Government is doing its utmost to prevent the formation of a poor White section, although there are Indian hawkers, bullock cart drivers, and other poor, very poor Indians galore. Any "objectionable" White man is speedily deported or handed over to the Salvation Army. Despite their 'zealousness in augmenting the number of settlers, the local White leaders have openly declared that they want only "men of substance," preferably retired Civilians or Army officers from India, to come into the country.

Indians' Progress

I must hasten to assure my readers that the East African Indians of to-day are certainly not merely labourers and traders. In spite of so many restrictions they have made immense progress in as many ways as they could. But the fact remains that the number of people whom McGregor Ross describes as Indians who "sit on Councils, play polo, and shoot game," in fine, educated, cultured, people,—sportsmen, is still very small. Perhaps, the reason is that there is so little attraction for such people. Most of the really profitable branches of trade are virtually closed to Indians. Investment of capital for anyone except the White man has been actively discouraged. Land in the only areas worth while was reserved for Europeans from the beginning. The best plots in the commercial areas were sold to Europeans. The Indians were left only with the business of buying and exporting "Native" produce and important 'Native" goods.

In spite of being thwarted in every new enterprise which seemed in any way to be out of the ordinary 'busines," the Indians in Kenya have built up extensive properties, and have large interests all over this Colony. In Uganda Indians control the whole of the all-important cotton and sugar industries, in Zanzibar, the Europeans have been compelled to confine themselves to the banking, shipping and insurance lines, in Tanganyika, according to Sir Donald Cameron, a late Governor, "Indians are not mere hucksters. Most of the immovable property in townships belongs to them. They own large sisal estates etc., etc.," the Eu-

Continued on page 6).

Frankly Speaking

REVOLT ENDS.

We congratulate the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee on the commendable attitude it has taken on the Council Entry question. Since the Congress is committed for the time being to Council Entry its subordinate organisations cannot, in reason, do anything to sabotage that policy. We notice in the resolutions a reservation in favour of "conscientious objectors" who have been permitted to hold aloof from electioneering activities. But if the report from Wardha is correct many of these "objectors" will give up their neutrality and assist the fight in view of the promise about a supplementary manifesto and an elected Parliamentary Board.

A LAW UNTO HIMSELF.

Pandit Malaviya, who often demanded a reference of the question of the Communal Award to the A.I.C.C., has now made it clear, somewhat superfluously, that he would not accept the decision of that body as final. Even if the A.I.C.C. were to confirm the Working Committee's opinion, he says, he would not accept it but would appeal to the plenary session of the Congress. Would he accept the decision of the Congress at least as final? Probably he would not. It is his right and duty, he says, to convert the Congress to his view. That right is unquestionable. He may stick to his view even if the Congress decides against it. But it is one thing to hold certain views but quite a different thing openly to revolt against the decisions of the Congress. It is infinitely worse to incite others to do likewise by pandering to their communal prejudices. But that is precisely what the Pandit is doing.

MANIFESTLY ABSURD.

This country is used to official indifference to duties of Governments and to the needs of people under their charge. It is also used to official attempts at clever and intelligent camouflaging. But the Government of the United Provinces evidently propose to introduce an innovation. Their Director of Agriculture has discovered a method of relieving unemployment among "educated young men," which is not only delightfully naive but manifestly absurd as well. It is, of course, by no means an urgent duty of our Governments to relieve distress among the poor. But even the attention that is solemnly bestowed on the higher classes is, on the face of it, ridiculous. The U.P. Government propose to train no less than ten educated young men in agriculture on a 100-acre farm at Fyzabad. The training will take three years but Government do not undertake to provide land for their subsequent farming. Two very obvious things ought to have occurred to the gentlemen, who are responsible for the scheme. This bright idea—a stroke of genius, let us say—can solve no problem as such. There is, secondly, already in existence in the U.P. a high class and Government's own Agricultural College, which turns out annually a score or so of graduates in farming and agriculture.

WORK IN VILLAGES.

The Director of Information publishes a long and glowing account of the progress of the official village uplift schemes in the Presidency. But there is an air of unreality and make-believe about the propaganda in general, though a few individual workers here and there may be well-meaning and earnest. Though much anxiety is being professed for the development of cottage industries, little or no attention is paid to hand-spinning, which is easily the most promising cottage industry. The speech of Mr. W.W. Smart, Commissioner Central Division, at the conference on village improvement, held at Poona, the other day, shows that officials are taking credit for much of the good work done by non-official bodies and leaders without any assistance from Government. However, it is good that both Congress and Government realise the importance of work in villages. Let officials do more, if they can, than Congress workers.

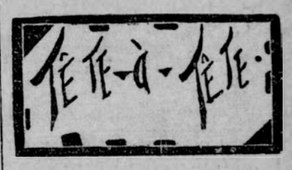
—PRESS VIEWS—

Why Retire?

An independent organisation of Satyagrahi workers will be a glorified and enlarged edition of Sabarmati Ashram. Such a body might be very useful to the country in many ways, but it could under no circumstances be a substitute for the Congress itself with the Mahatma as a part of it. A national organisation will in the nature of things reflect the weaknesses and shortcomings of the nation along with its strength and to abandon it to its fate because it cannot rise to the Mahatma's high altitude would not be practical statesmanship. By all means try to reform the Congress and make it a better disciplined, better knit body; but in the first place the process of reform, when a national organisation embracing tens of thousands of people is concerned, must necessarily be somewhat slow, and secondly the desired end will never be realised by the dissociation from it of the very man or men who can do most to achieve it.—"Tribune."

Satyagraha In Kent

None perhaps abused Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha movement more than the British Secretary of State for India. And no propaganda was spared to convince the British people of the evils of civil resistance. If however a section of the same British people, namely, the farmers in Kent, have taken to the same method to resist the law what should one think of it? Yet this is exactly what the Kent farmers have done. Tithe on a farm near Ashford is unpaid and bailiffs are making raids to seize goods in lieu of it. In course of one such raids oats were seized and loaded in lorries and it was at this juncture that the farmers brought the philosophy of Mahatmaji into action. Forty of them amongst whom there were women also sprawled on the road in front of the lorries ostensibly to prevent the oats being carried away. A perfect Satyagraha in action no doubt, evidently the true spirit was wanting, for, we are told that there were a series of fights between the farmers and the bailiffs when the lorries tried to get away (which they ultimately did) by making a detour through the potato field.—"A. B. Patrika."



We don't see what there is to criticise in Malaviyaji's demand for an A.I.C.C. without any undertaking to abide by its decision. It is perfectly reasonable. We go further. He would also have been justified, in case an A.I.C.C meeting was held, to demand a special session of the Congress itself.

* * * *

The point, you see, is that nobody should say that Malaviyaji did not give every opportunity to the Congress to—well to remain with him.

* * * *

"Everything is fair in love and war" is an old adage. Our fellow-citizen Mr. Jamnadas Mehta believes in and acts upto it. Only what he would call "love and war" are really "hatred and rebellion."

* * * *

By the way, is it really true that fellow-citizen Mehta's conception of Swaraj is Independence subject to the protection of a third party lest Muslims might begin to play monkey tricks in the Punjab, Sind, Bengal and—yes—the Frontier?

* * * *

Be that as it may, there is one thing that fellow-citizen Mehta certainly deserves after his second Manifesto. It is a vote—against him.

* * * *

The Hon'ble Mr. R. D. Bell made a deeply, movingly, almost poignantly, sympathetic speech on Mr. Bakhale's pro-Harijan Bill and out of sheer love for the untouchables opposed it. The Bill, he said, would excite prejudices and the poor untouchables would suffer.

Good. But how about the law specially and hurriedly promulgated against "social boycott" a couple of years ago? Or is it that the poor victims of that social boycott by Congressmen were not entitled to Government's protective sympathy for the Harijans.

* * * *

Mr. Gokhale also opposed the Bill claiming at the same time that "for 18 years he had entrusted his life to a depressed class motor driver."

No. Don't try to wonder. Mr. Gokhale's is the Democratic Swarajist way.

* * * *

"No less than seven consecutive questions from Mr. Abdul Majid" complains our Poona correspondent, "were answered by the Home Member with the monotonous repetition of 'as printed.' "

But it is infinitely better than "the answer is unprintable." The Home Member ought rather to be thanked.

* * * *

"Hot air of the kind let loose at Wardha can serve no purpose beyond adding ridicule to the odium the Congress has earned by its misguided activities and its futile floundering," says Bort Bundar Minor, and—this is what amuses—says so in unmistakable anger and anxiety. Why?

* * * *

Sir Shanmukham Chetty has been invited by the Madras University to deliver the Srinivasa Sastri endowment lectures on Political Science "with special relation to India."

That is to say, we presume, Ottawa, Reserve Bank, safeguards etc. which are blessings unknown to Political science except with special relation to India.

* * * *

We suggest that the Nagpur University should similarly invite Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy to lecture on the place of the Army—and himself if he likes—in Political Science with special relation to India.

* * * *

Signor Mussolini has specially decreed that surplus milk shall be consumed by the army. This is an ideal diet for preparing the cream of Europe's fighting forces. But costly, definitely costly.

The "Indian" method is much more economical but equally efficient. We feed our troops on pride in the British officers' inherited ability to lead.

Tradition hath it that the diet becomes more nourishing if rice water is also added.

* * * *

"Miss Finland" has been elected "Miss Europe" in a beauty competition, held at Hastings. The inability of the judges to appreciate fully the charms of "Miss Britain" must be attributed to an impaired critical faculty. We hope Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook take the matter up.

* * * *

One of the turns in the entertainment after the annual dinner of a famous London firm was provided by a conjurer. For one of his tricks he asked for the assistance of some one from the audience.

A man went up, and while the audience waited for the conjurer to continue the trick, some one in the front row called: "Hi! Don't you make 'im disappear. 'E's our treasurer!"

Girl Makes Death-Pact With Lover

Tragic Letter Reveals How She "Wandered About Hunted By Police"

Miss Elsie Walsingham, who had been sought by the police of England in mail week following the death of Mr R E S Dawson at Dorking near his car was found gassed in a room at a boarding-house in Pimlico, shortly before midnight.

She had written a lengthy and pathetic record of her association with Dawson. She was alive when found but failed to respond to artificial respiration.

The letter, eight pages of closely-written sheets, had been completed only shortly before her death, her fountain-pen with the ink still wet on the nib being found beside her bed, writes the "News Chronicle."

RED ROSES IN DEATH CHAMBER

"Re Peter Dawson," Miss Walsingham's last letter was headed: It went on:

"We made a suicide pact and agreed five times to end it all.

"We went to Brighton intending to jump over the Black Rock —but we funked it."

The letter also stated: "We went to Dorking, but I was a coward and again I funked it."

She described how Dawson, after cutting an artery in his wrist fixed up a gun and committed suicide.

Again the girl described her feelings, the sensation of seeing her lover dead in the bushes.

For hours she sat in the car writing in a distraught manner the several letters addressed to "Dear Peter," of which the police took possession when they found the car.

In one of them, to which she referred in her last letter, she admitted she could not do it—"she was an arrant coward."

After dealing with the events of Friday she went on to say that since then she had "wandered about, hunted by the police."

SLEPT OUT OF DOORS

She had slept out of doors and gradually her money had dwindled.

Her last shillings were spent in taking the room at Pimlico. She signed the letter 'Elsie Walsingham."

One final phrase in her letter was an appeal—"He only gave me sixpennny wedding ring. Please do not take it from me—it is all I have."

A young woman friend of the proprietress of the boarding-house told the "News Chronicle" a dramatic story of Miss Walsingham's end.

"She came in this afternoon looking very tired and weary and went to her room to rest.

"Apparently she was at the end of her resources for only 3s. 6d. was found in her room.

"When the people in the house smelt gas they called to me. We burst open the door and we found Miss Walsingham lying on the bed in a black undership with a gas tube in her mouth.

"Gas was still coming from the ring. She was covered by a blanket and pillow.

"We moved her quickly and she seemed to sigh. We tried artificial respiration and the doctor, who arrived later, tried also, but without success.

"When we moved her and went to arrange the bed we found the eight-page letter under her pillow.

"By her side was the newspaper photograph of Dawson and her bag, which contained a few trinkets.

BOUGHT SOME RED ROSES

"She was very pretty and young and dressed in black. After she had been in the house an hour she went out and bought some red roses. Before going she told me that she was going to the pictures. However, she returned with the roses and all the evening papers and did not go out again.

"Her luggage had apparently been deposited at Oxford and police are now trying to recover it from there.

"When she came here she told the truth—that she was the wife of a steward on a liner at sea. She said her name wss Brown. But she signed the letter Elsie Walsingham and it was by that alone that the police gained the clue to her identity."

Mussolini's New Policy

BID TO ENLIST SOCIALIST HELP...

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The Milan Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes:—

I learn from authoritative Socialist quarters to-night that the Duce plans one of the boldest coups in the history of his home policy.

He has approached prominent survivors of the Socialist party which he himself suppressed, with the suggestion that they join him to form a new "Socialist wing" of the Fescist party, and declare themselves his adherents.

In return they would receive important posts in the party, especially in the administrative departments of the corporative state which controls all labour and output in the country.

The explanation of this step which has been given to me is.

(1) That the corporative state in which he is the supreme controller has assumed unwieldly proportions and must be worked with efficient collaborators whom he can trust and whom Labour also trusts;

(2) That the increase in unemployment (30,000 last month) and Italy's fast dwindling export trade makes fresh wage cuts and drastic labour restrictions imperative.

The adherence of Socialists, once prominent and still popular, would disarm hostility.

"BURY THE HATCHET"

According to my information, of his old Socialist comrades the Duce recently sent for three of his old Socialist comrades. The most important was Signor Caldara, who was Socialist Mayor of Milan during and immediately after the war, and who did a great deal for the labouring classes in Milan city.

The two friends quarrelled years ago, when Caldara refused to agree to Italian intervention in the Great War. The Duce, when he saw him a few weeks ago, suggested that Signor Caldara and his companions should "bury the hatchet" and join the Fascist party.

I understand the ex-Mayor replied: "I have done with politics." But the other Socialists promised to think about it.

Mussolini said: "I give you three months to join the party."

This was after their first conversation. I believe that they have had other meetings since, and according to my information Signor Caldara is now thinking over the Duce's proposition and negotiating for his collaboration.

It appears that Signor Mussolini offered him an important post in the corporative State in which he would represent the interests of Labour. If Signor Caldara joins, other Socialists would naturally follow, and put on a Fascist badge.

Signor Caldara is now the most prominent man left of the old guard, of which Mussolini himself was a member in pre war days, when he edited the Milan Socialist organ, the "Avanti," but suppressed it some time after the march on Rome.

MILAN DIVIDED

In Socialist circles it is said that if Signor Caldara joins the Fascist party Signor Mussolini's victory would be as great in the eyes of Labour as was his victory over the Pope in the eyes of the clergy, when he made peace with the Church a few years ago.

Milan opinion is divided. Those who remember that their city was never so well looked after as when Signor Caldara was its Mayor, believe he would do a great deal for the working classes, and that it is useless to "kick against the pricks," because the Socialists will never again be able to have an independent party of their own.

Signor Caldara's prestige and honesty would help both Labour and Capital.

There are others, however, who say that Signor Caldara should not give into the Duce.

Leaders of industrial organisations within the corporative state will meet here to-morrow to discuss:—

Ways and means of decreasing unemployment by the abolition of overtime;

The institution of two or more shifts per working day in all factories; and

The reduction of working hours and restrictions in employment of women and juveniles.

Milan knows that the industrial centres of the north would not accept these alterations without a murmur.

"I AM ALSO SOCIALIST"

Signor Caldara would be the only man who could help Signor Mussolini to bring that about.

Many rumours are afloat about without friction.

the conversations Signor Mussolini is supposed to have had with Signor Caldara and his friends.

One version is that when they entered his large room at the Palazzo Venezia in Rome they said, "Good morning, Excellency, and the Duce replied, "Not Excellency, but comrade. I am just you. But while you were only as much a Socialist as any of talking I have carried out our ideas on different lines."

Another version is that Signor Caldara said, "I will join your party if you restore liberty." At this the Duce is reported to have replied, "I will give you collective liberty, but not personal liberty".

DELAY WILL ENDANGER PEACE

Mr. James Stresses Need To Expedite Enactment Of Reforms

CCONOOR, Sept 12.

"I feel sure that the Government can rely on your great industry, on which the welfare of thousands of Europeans and Indians depends, to give their loyal and unstinted support to the Government of the future. The knowledge that I have had of that unvarying support behind me during the past five years has considerably lightened my task and encouraged me in the performance of my duties" said His Excellency Sir George Stanley opening the first annual meeting of the United Planters Association of Southern India held at its new headquarters in Coonoor, and the 41st Conference of the Association this morning.

TEA AND RUBBER CONTROL

Adverting to the negotiations which led to the placing of the Tea Control and Rubber Control Acts on the Statute Book His Excellency said that the Government of Madras throughout gave their cordial support, involving some sacrifice on the part of the Government. Such sacrifice, they felt, was more than recompensed by the object of restriction in placing the planting industry on a sounder footing. He added that unless the period of restriction was used for putting their house in order restriction would be only a temporary palliative and no cure for the ills which beset the industry in the pre-restriction days.

FAREWELL

The Governor wished the conference all success in its deliberations, and the planting industry many years of unalloyed prosperity. Continuing, His Excellency said that after such happy years in India, the farewells which Lady Beatrix Stanley and he had now before them, were very difficult to say and he concluded the address by assuring them of deep and abiding interest in their welfare.

EUROPEANS & REFORMS

Mr F E James, Planters representative in the Assembly, addressing the Conference said that it seemed likely that the report of the Joint Select Committee would be published before the end of November. Once the Joint Select Committee had reported and the National Government made up its mind on the terms of the New Government of India Bill he hoptd every effort would be made to expedite its passage delay would strengthen the hands of those who wanted war and not peace. Referring to Europeans he said if the proposals were found workable and ensured effectiveness of safeguards deemed essential for their acceptance they (Europeans) should accept them without further argument.—A P.

DR. RINTELEN LOSES HIS RICHES

Confiscated To Pay For Nazi Revolt

VIENNA (By Mail).

The villa and property of Dr. Rintelen, the man whom the Nazi rebels of July 25 proclaimed as the successor to Dr. Dollfuss, the murdered Chancellor, have been confiscated.

With the money standing to his credit in Styrian banks, the property will be used by the Government towards paying for the damage caused by the rising.

It is estimated that the value of the villa and property, which are at Graz amounts to £200 000.

Dr. Rintelen, formerly Austrian Minister in Rome is still in hospital in Vienna sufferime from a wound said to be self-inflicted

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

(Continued from Page 8.)

many has had to submit to them despite itself, and individuals and collection of individuals have had to suffer for long and dreary periods. The Socialist, the Anarchist, and the Nihilist have all appeared on the horizon of human thought, and beckoned to human beings to march forward to the goal of happiness, or at least contentment. They have also assessed human thought activity and energy as once collective, indivisible and continuous phenomenon, which must not be broken up into tribal, racial, national or other divisions, but should be embraced under one harmonious and composite system. All major religious movements were of that description, and made "spiritual" attempts to transcend all barriers, which had been erected by economic interests under various guises and in different names between man and man. Thinkers who assumed no claims upon "spiritual" superiority or divine revelation made equally mighty attempts at similar synthesis, and the idea of bringing the entire "thought" and "energy" of the world within the orbit of a single temporal or spiritual system is quite as old as history. Even the latest theories of "communist structure of humanity" and materialistic interpretion of History, without much historic research, will be found to be directly traceable to their parents of centuries ago. And these may be found not only in the ethico-religious Utopias of Amos, Hosea, Isiah or prophets of the Old Testament, but in the practical attempt of the Persian Muzdak (5th century of the Christian Era) and the intellectual flights of Plato's Republic. On the purely temporal side even Qublai Khan had the ambition to bring the entire known world under one sway.

Modern Background

Just as Russia, after a whole century, if not longer, of theorisation and effort found an opportunity during the critical period of the World War, to embark on a nation-wide experiment, President Wilson found himself at the end of the war in the unenviable position of the creator of a moral centre of the world; the nucleus of a world organisation. But the difference between Lenin and Wilson was essentially vast. The first went direct to the theoretical source of all authority, whereas the second recognised the power of vested interests. The former sought to build up a State—perhaps a World State—from the foundations, and the latter sought to correct the relation of each established State with every other, leaving their essential structures to be modified by the growing consciousness of the people who constituted those States. The amazing rapid development of the means of transport and communication during the last few decades has decidedly changed the outlook of Humanity in general by creating ever-growing contacts between different and even far-flung parts of the world. Ideas, too, have crossed barriers in floods, and fresh spates are sweeping over the face of the globe. There appears little or no chance for the vested interests to stem the time of ideas, for, just as it is not given to human beings to reverse the course of a river, though with the help of locks and barrages, the current may be diverted into neighbouring lands, it is beyond the power of organised effort to keep the tide of ideas from following its appointed course. Checks, censorships and delays, or organised suppression, hangings, transportations, and discouraging penalties can only postpone the upheaval. Perhaps another world-war, (and chances are that with the close-knitting of the vested interests of the world, any spark may develop into a world conflagration) may see the end of the barriers built, or the present search for a satisfactory economic formula for the contentment, if not the desired happiness of humanity may some day bring to the masses the realisation of the full significance of their power, which undoubtedly is there in all its potentiality.

Economic War

The simple truth is that in the age which is passed, armies alone decided the economic destiny of the people, and now the economic war has taken the first place, and many an issue which the clash of armies alone could decide is decided now by the "power of production and purchase." Theoretically the real power of the army was based on the poor soldiers (and is even now the same); but the practical power to move the armies rested with the Supreme Command. Soldiers, realising their power, could mutiny, and rise; but how far they could dispense with the system which had created them from a mere rabble to an organised force is a matter of history. The system remained substantially intact. Similarly, the economic army of labourers, which is led by Captains of Industry, and Capitalists, even when fully conscious of its power may strike, sabotage, and do every other act to rebel against individuals, but if it wants wages the system must be maintained. The captaincy may be transferred from a private individual to a Commisar, an agent of the State, or rather the Dictatorate of the Proletariat; but the system of production must persist.

Revolutions

A successful revolution may achieve that; but only a succession of prolonged revolutions alone may establish the final state which can guarantee equal chances of perfect happiness, or even contentment to the whole of Humanity. Men are by nature averse to continued strife and their sustaining power is limited Aspirations and ambitions can take them far, but never far enough. After every struggle, they yearn for peace, and not until fresh legions of the discontented have come into the field, is the struggle renewed with any vigour. And then the real course of revolutions folloys more or less a set course. History offers no example of any revolution, in which the chief participants were not the army, and the transport and communication services, already engaged in the organisation against which revolutions were launched. Even the peaceful and bloodless revolutions on record have derived support from the army. But evolution has followed a different course, and some of the greatest changes have come about in that way. And here we may be excused for reproducing what we have said elsewhere.

"It is the old difference between the revolutionary and parliamentary mentalities. Both Australia and South Africa formed their Constituent Assemblies out of the representatives elected to various units under the constitutions which they had, before their Constituent Assemlies changed them. It marked the triumph of the parliamentary method of working out a constitutional revolution, Hard facts have to be faced, and India has to choose between a non-violent parliamentary revolution or its opposite. Those who lean towards parliamentary revolution only bow before the logic of facts. The Congress can apppal to the lawful electorate for the mandate for framing a constitution leaving it to the Government to face the crisis, if the electorate returns a majority of those who proceed to frame their own constitution on the basis of economic and political freedom of the masses. In the event of British Government's refusal to recognise the constitution framed by representatives duly elected under the law made by them, the country would know how to proceed with the struggle for self-determination. If it is denied us to forge our own weapons, we must fight with those available. The Government by creating a large electorate proposes to challenge the views which it is claimed represent the feelings and needs of the bulk of the population. Why should we shrink from accepting this challenge, and not utilise the electorate created by Statute for the purpose of forming a Constituent Assembly. It would be a fair test both for us and the Government. In fact, if Government's claim that it is doing its best in India's interest has any reality it should have no hesitation in submitting its scheme to the representatives of the people duly elected by the widest possible franchise."

The idea of a Constituent Assembly is logical and feasible, but it must be brought within immediately practical limits. Sir Harry may laugh and a "Neo-Socialist" may carp, but ultimately, whether it is by Britain's consent or without it, a Constituent Assembly of Indian Delegates alone will devise and establish an acceptable constitution in India.

LESSONS FOR HANGMAN

Professor Shortens The Ordeal

VIENNA. (By Mail).

The Viennese hangman was on August 20 able to execute two more Nazis with less pain to the sufferers than in the past because of lessons in anatomy given him by a Viennese professor.

Franz Unterberger (27) and Franz Saureis (30) were hanged for possesing explosives. Unterberger died in seven minutes, Saureis in eight.

On August 18 it was 16 minutes before the hangman completed his task in one case.

PLEA FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR PARSIS

Its Ideal Is Equality Of Opportunity For All

"Education in Bombay suffers from the very defect which in England has been remarkably remedied——the system of public school The present system of Education is a bit top-heavy and does not prepare the students for the battle of life, which for your community, being a minority one, will be much harder."

"Give your young man a chance as you had yours."

These were some of the interesting remarks made by Mr. O.H. Brown in the course of his lecture before a large audience of Parsi ladies and gentlemen on Wednesday evening at the Cowas ji Jehangir Hall.

The "Khordad Sal Gathering" met to celebrate the Zoroaster anniversary and was held under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal. Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla presided on the occasion.

The programme consisted of the recitation of Sahanameh and various speeches were made interspersed with music.

Speaking about the "craven fears" which could be seen anywhere, Mr. Brown said that, there was no use in saying that the Parsi community was degenerating. "Your fathers and mothers were telling you that your great-fathers and great-grand-fathers and great-great-mothers had done great things."

Such weak but natural human tendency should not be taken into consideration in cultivating the essential factor in life, namely, the development of right sort of education. The present education, observed the speaker, was a bit top-heavy and did not prepare the students for the battle of life which for the Parsi community, being a minority one, would be much harder.

Although there were great educationists in the Parsi community, education in Bombay suffered from a very great defect which in England had been remarkably remedied and that was the system of "public schools."

What then was a 'public school' that was so signally successful in England? asked the lecturer. Perhaps, the speaker added, the best definition of the 'public schools' would be not public schools, because they were so expensive that it was very difficult to get it for all. The ideal of a public school was to get the cream of the community, and equality of opportunity was what the public school offered.

Urging such a system of education for the Parsis, the speaker said that they should scan more on the school side than to the University side.

Giving a graphic idea of the curriculum, both physical and mental, he remarked that it was from the public schools that leaders were chosen and that the qualities in any walk of life were judged by the Eton, Harrow, Cambridge, Westminster or by any public school.

Speaking about the move on the part of some forward Parsis, who had already taken up the idea he said: "Yours is the only community that can afford it; but the moving of resolutions in the sub-committees and then in the committees and passing them brings you nowhere. You have to get to move on."

Messrs. I.N. Mehta, A. Karimally, Homi D. Banaji and N. T. Jungalwalla made speeches on the occasion about their impressions of the Parsi community and Zoroastrianism.

The meeting came to a close with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chair.

WARDHA LIST OF CANDIDATES

Seth Govind Das Surprised At His Inclusion

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 12.

Interviewed about their candidature to Legislative Assembly on the Congress ticket as announced by the Congress Parliamentary Board from Wardha, Seth Govind Das and Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra expressed their surprise over the announcement of their names, and stated that in accordance with their joint statement, they would not contest elections, but would support any candidates set up by the Congress Parliamentary Board.

Their adoption seems to be due to the fact that their names were on the candidates' list recommended by the province, prior to the decision contained in their statement.

The names of Congress candidates will be out on September 15, when the Provincial Congress Committee meeting will be held here.

Pandit Malaviya reaches here to-morrow in connection with election campaign.—United Press.

SIKH NOMINEES TO ASSEMBLY

Will Stand Solid Against Communal Award

AMRITSAR, Sept. 10.

The Sikhs have completed the nominations of their candidates for the forthcoming elections to the Indian Legislative Assembly, both the Sikh parties, namely, the Akali Party and the Khalsa Party, have nominated their respective candidates.

It is now understood that none of the Sikh seats will be contested either on the ticket of the Congress Parliamentary Board or of Pandit Malaviya's Party. But as is evident from the announcement made by the leaders of the respective parties, the Sikh members will stand solid against the Communal Award, and will always support the popular group in the Assembly on all other questions.

The Akhali Party has nominated one sitting member Sardar Sant Singh Brar of Lyallpur, and one former M.L.A.—United Press.

PRINCE GEORGE BACK IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Prince George was warmly welcomed by the crowds at Croydon aerodrome on reaching England this afternoon from Paris where he left Marina. He drove to his London home before leaving for Balmoral to-night to join the King and Queen, but will temporarily return in the weekend to meet his fiancee and her parents who are due on Sunday after which all will go to Scotland to discuss wedding arrangements.—Reuter.

1000 VILLAGES STILL UNDER WATER

Relief Rendered On An Extensive Scale In Chapra

CHAPRA, (By Mail).

A major portion of the town of Chapra is now free from flood, although a portion of the town to the north of the Railway line is still under water, which is subsiding slowly.

The town is still dark, as the Power House is not yet free from flood water. The roads have all been rendered impassable, specially at night time, by the scattering of the concretes raised by the flood water.

STILL UNDER WATER.

All the northern villages as also the villages to the east of the town, surrounded by Railway line on one side and Naini Bundh and the river on the other side, are still under deep water.

Although two deaths from a house collapse, as a result of flood, and two from drowning have been reported from the villages to the close proximity of the town, no report is yet to hand from the remoter villages and it is too early yet to make any attempt at any approximation.

The loss of animals is inestimable, but on lowest computation it can be put to a near approximation of 350.

The total number of villages still under water, wholly or partially is about 1,000 out of a total of 2,179 villages in the whole of the Sadar Sub-Division. The total population still affected is about 5 lakhs, the Sub-Division having a population of 9,73,116.

RELIEF ON EXTENSIVE SCALE.

Railway services between Chapra and Dighirara resumed on Friday, September 7 last. A. B. N. W. Railway steamer is running between Patna and Dhighirara via Palezaghat.

Relief is being rendered on an extensive scale, but the best efforts of the workers, both official and non-official, working in co-ordination cannot cope with the situation, because of the vastness of work as also of the want of sufficient material and money.—United Press.

Systematic Policy Of Ousting Indians

AFTER ZANZIBAR, UGANDA

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Herewith I enclose a cutting from an East African paper, which indicates where, after Zanzibar, the next attack on the rights of colonial Indians, is coming. The danger, which is smelt, is bound to come and it will require much vigilance and watchfulness on the part of the Government of India to be in time to prevent any harm being done to the very large and varied interests of Indians settled in the Protectorate of Uganda.

It seems to me that it is now high time to appoint an Indian Agent or Commissioner to watch the interests of Indians settled in the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika including also Zanzibar.

In the three territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika a systematic and joint policy is at present being evolved to oust the Indians out of trade as far as possible. If the Government of India cannot find funds at such a critical juncture to finance the post of an Indian Commissioner, it is difficult to understand how the onslaught on the rights of Indians in those Colonies is to be guarded against.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. KHANDWALA.

Clouds Gathering On Uganda Front

The Government of Uganda has announced the arrival of six members of the House of Commons as delegates of the Empire Parliamentary Association to study at first hand the conditions in Uganda. They are also going to Tanganyika.

What attracts these busy gentlemen of England to the not quite healthy climate of Uganda? Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister had recently visited Uganda and knows all that is known or could be known about the conditions. Moreover it has always been the boast of Uganda that it has fewer problems to face of the type with which Kenya finds itself face to face nearly always.

GROUNDNUT MONOPOLY

I have probed this question and have had discussions and say that the visit of these gentlemen is the direct result of the visit of the Governor of Uganda and the Director of Agriculture to England. At one time it looked quite certain that the Government policy in regard to monopoly for buying native produce would change and a more reasonable attitude would be adopted. The expected however did not happen and recently the Government announced their intention to stick to the system of monopoly in regard to groundnuts in Mbale district despite the fact that the crop as a result of this system has been reduced from 5000 to 500 tons last year. They refused even to give actual figures to Mr. Mehd who asked for them in a question to the Director of Agriculture.

COFFEE ALSO.

Another instance of this monopoly system has occurred in case of native coffee produced in the Bugishu district. In Kampala and Masaka districts monopolies have already been granted to certain firms and the same system has been instituted in the Bugishu district where a monopoly to buy native coffee has been granted to two European firms.

This means that it is the intention of the Government to concentrate all buying of native crops in the hands of few European firms and deprive the Indians of this business altogether at present and in future.

CASE OF COTTON.

There now remains cotton which is in the hands of Indians at present. The Government have shown themselves very anxious to see this industry run in the interests of Lancashire whose manufacturers desire to have as much cheap cotton as possible in order to meet the Japanese competition in manufactured goods. In all the Empire colonies the British Cotton Growing Association control the cotton crop. Uganda is the only exception in Africa, where the industry has been developed mainly by Indians and major portion of the crop is being consumed by the Indian Mills. There have been a lot of manoeuvrings of late and the Governor and the Director of Agriculture have gone together to England. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister also has seen the country.

Looking to all the circumstances it is not a wild speculation when I say that the Parliamentary Delegates are coming particularly to find out how Lancashire can control the cotton crop in Uganda. They are stopping Indians from going into the business of other native crops and desire to find out some way of dealing with cotton also. It must be remembered that Uganda is a native country wherein they can do a lot of things under the guise of protecting native interests to harm the hard-earned rights of the Indians.

WHAT INDIANS SHOULD DO.

I have heard rumours that Government have some plan in this matter up their sleeves and the Delegates arriving from England have the knowledge of these plans. They desire to see whether the plans of the Government would prove workable. The intention of the Colonial Office in sending these delegates is also to obtain the powerful support of the Empire Parliamentary Association for their scheme so that when they go full steam ahead Parliamentary criticism may not hinder them in their work. Indians of course cannot do anything at present. They have to defend when the attack comes but they will do well to watch the situation and keep the Government of India informed about the whole thing so that when the time comes they also can act quickly.—"Kenya Daily Mail."

University Scholars' Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I feel confident that in what I am writing below I shall be expressing the feelings and thoughts of many a student of the Bombay University. The attitude of the authorities of this University towards the award of scholarships seems rather worthy of strong criticism. The syndics must all know that the applicants for these various scholarships are deserving and well-qualified persons and it is in the fitness of things that they should apply for them. The donors have munificently contributed to enable these scholars to prosecute their higher studies with ease and comfort and immunity from financial worries. It is allowable for the University to pay their scholars their stipends in arrears as a safeguard, but it is positively bad, if not scandalous, to make these applicants wait for three or four months more in order that the University may decide the awards at the sweet pleasure of the authorities at the helm of affairs

A scholar cannot afford to be late in joining his college or paying the fees because of the threat of losing his terms, though he knows nothing definite about his financial conditions. He is truly in a dilemma and all the while the authorities are busy with their meetings of the various faculties, and this financial question, so urgent and important to a scholar, is being shelved from one meeting to another. Surely they must know that the award made in due time is more beneficial to the scholar, because it sets him at ease regarding his financial condition and makes him do his work with greater zeal and interest.

May I request the authorities concerned to speed up their work in this direction so that the scholarships would really prove of benefit to the scholars? It is a pity that people at the helm of affairs should tolerate such things.—Yours, etc.,

STUDENT.

Khatib For Juma Mosque

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—Now-a-days diverse opinions are being expressed about the appointment of the 'Khatib' in Bombay Juma Mosque. This problem is a very important one and every Muslim, literate or illiterate poor or rich, is concerned with it. Therefore, I, too have the honour to give vent to my ideas regarding a "Khatib."

On Friday last fortunately I was present in the mosque, when to my surprise I saw Moulana Mohammed Mohsin Fakih reciting the 'Khutba.' On enquiry I found that the Advisory committee of the mosque has asked different moulanas to recite the "Khutba" on Fridays. In this way the Committee will select the most efficient man. In my opinion this is no test for one's ability. Because there are some persons who are endowed by nature with a loud pitch of voice and consequently they can appeal to the audience in a far better way than those who are really highly qualified. The Khatib is not only expected to be a learned scholar but he should also be of good morals and of commendable conduct and character.

In my opinion intensive and extensive studies, piety, good morals ought to be the criterion for judging any Khatib. Maulana Mohamed Mohsin possess these qualifications to a very large extent. He belongs to a Fakih family of Bhiwandi. Many of his relations are men of high qualifications and first rate culture. He left his home for Ajmer and Bareilly to acquire religious education and after completing the prescribed course of Islamic studies, got the Diploma of Dastar Bandi—the diploma of highest efficiency in Islamic studies. He prosecuted religious study for its own sake, because there was no utilitarian point of view in its achievement. There may be other eloquent speakers, but to my mind the foremost virtue of a 'Khatib' should be his vast religious education and morals and I dare say that Moulana Mahomad Mohsin can compare far better with any of the other competitors.—Yours, etc.,

H. A. KADRI, B. A., B

Competition Prizes

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle,"

Sir,—It is now over a month that the "Illustrated Weekly" of India and its allied paper, the "Times of India" have been dooming the offer of Rs. 50,000 in prizes for solving the 'Versepics' competition and thus claiming to smash all newspaper records in the East. This has stirred all India and Burma and perhaps also Ceylon and the Aden Protectorates so that the proprietors of the Weekly may well expect to receive a bumper harvest. The rules governing this competition say that Rs. 25,000 will be paid for an all-correct solution while the balance of Rs. 25,000 will be distributed among 1, 2, 3 and even 4 errors but if there is no all correct solution the 1st prize of Rs. 25,000 will not be awarded. Thus the record smash dwindles down to Rs. 25,000. But why should not the whole of Rs. 50,000 be distributed even if there is no "all-correct solution"? The proprietors of the "Weekly" are up to lose nothing as thousands of people are entering for this competition, several of whom will not only duplicate but multiply entries and more than Rs. 50,000 will be collected in entrance money. If the proprietors are seeking to make a profit for themselves they are already doing this in the sale of the "Weekly" as each entry for the competition has to be made on the coupon printed in the "Weekly" and it costs competitors Rs. 1/6 per entry. In past years the "Weekly" guaranteed a certain amount and all money collected over and above was also distributed in prize money. There is no doubt that the proprietors of the "Weekly" are making huge profits in these competitions and there is no reason why they should not be more generous and lavish in awarding prizes.—Yours, etc.,

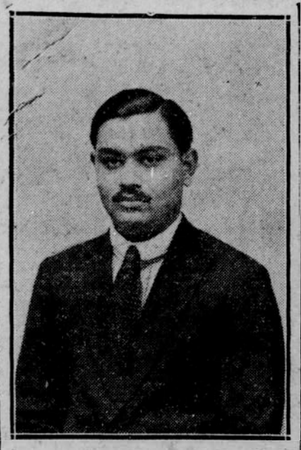
A COMPETITOR.

A Leprosy Cure

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report of the "accepted cure" claimed to have been achieved by the authorities of the Goa Leproserium in the cure of leprosy, will go a long way and claim satisfactory appreciation in the circle of leprosy experimental centres. Some days back another claim of discovery by Dr. Montrel from the experimental centre of Cochin-China came forth and set the medical and the general public admiring. The Indian Medical Council ought to try the cure in the City of Bombay where hundreds of lepers mix freely among healthy population of the City. It is also high time for the Bombay Government to depute some eminent leprologists to acquaint themselves with the Goan claims.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN G. ESTIBEIRO.



Mr. Manekji Dhanji Dand, B.Sc. (first class) is the first student from the Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain community, who is sailing on the 15th instant, to England by s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind," for studies in Chemical Engineering and to appear for the I.C.S. Examination.

SUCCESSOR OF BHORE AND FAZLI

Krishnamacharya & Zafarullah Considered Probable

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Speculation is now rife regarding the successors of Sir Joseph Bhore and Sir Fazli Hussain and the fact that the tenure of Sir Vijiaraghavachariar has been extended till the end of March shows that the announcements should now be forthcoming shortly. Not that Sir Vijia is succeeding Sir Joseph but that his extension is the part of a scheme of internal arrangement.

While it seems that no final decision has been arrived at, the Secretary of State's views are most likely to prevail in the matter of these appointments than that of other interests. Sir Samuel Hoare has been much impressed with the ability of Sir V. T. Krishnamacharya and has made no secret of his view that, some administrator from the States should get into the Central Executive as preliminary to the evolution of the Federal system. And as ten years' service under the Crown was an essential condition, then the choice was bound to fall either on Sir V. T. Krishnamacharya or on a person like Sir Liaqat Hayat Khan. For the present, it seems that Sir Kishnamacharya will be appointed to the Executive Council.

ZAFARULLAH FOR INDUSTRY?

As regards the Muslim member the report originally put the Nawab of Chhattari, Sir Sikandar Hayat and Chaudhri Zafarullah in the field of choice. But as neither the Nawab of Chhattari nor Sir Sikandar Hayat are willing to give up their provincial sphere where they can be more useful politically the choice of Chaudhri Zafarullah may be said to be more or less settled. Moreover the Chaudhri Sahib has made very excellent impression by his ability with the Secretary of State and the recent praise of Sir Samuel for him was an indication of the fact that the Secretary of State would like to offer him some big appointment under the Crown. Choudhri Zafarullah also won compliments of his Round Table colleagues and his choice may therefore be generally welcome.

COMMERCE FOR NOYCE?

It seems the Commerce portfolio will go to Sir Frank Noyce, Education to Sir Krishnamachari, and Industries to Chaudhry Zafarullah, unless, of course, reshuffling of the portfolio itself takes place. At any rate, it is not likely that the important portfolio of Commerce would go to any new Indian member.

Mrs. NAIDU FOR BOMBAY

NAGPUR, Sept. 12.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived here from Wardha this morning and addressed a gathering of students on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Exhibition held under the auspices of Vidyarthi Mandal Ganesh Utsav.

She exhorted students not to be satisfied either by glory of past leaders or that of the greatest living amongst themselves but to create a new age of their own. She also appealed to them not to think in terms of personalities in matter of national problem but to think for themselves and what was their duty for achieving national aspirations.

She leaves for Bombay this evening.

DON'T MISS CHANCE OF A LIFE-TIME

Reception Committee. Enrolment Closes On Saturday

(Through the Publicity Bureau of the Reception Committee).

Preparations for making the ensuing Congress session a complete success are going apace and unhindered. As has been repeatedly announced, enrolment of members to the Reception Committee will close on Saturday. After that date no one will be admitted as a member of the Committee. Anyone wishing to attend the Congress session will do well to rush to the Congress House to be enrolled as a member of the Reception Committee by paying a sum of Rs. 25. Otherwise he will have to pay a much larger amount, the least being Rs. 100 to get admission into the Congress Pandal. As is customary with Congress sessions, member of the Reception Committee occupy a position of privilege which is not allowed to any visitor. A member of the Reception Committee is a host to the Congress. As such he shares in the credit that accompanies the Congress session. He is allowed the most prominent seating accommodation within the Congress Pandal near the dais.

CHANCE OF A LIFE-TIME.

Not to take advantage of such a unique opportunity when it has come at the door of every citizen of Bombay, is to miss the chance, perhaps of almost a life-time. Everyone knows that a regular session of the Congress is being held in the City after 16 long years. The circumstances under which the October session is being held are of uch a unique character that attaches added significance and importance to it. No Indian, much less a citizen of Bombay, who has demonstrated his solidarity with the struggle for freedom, under the aegis of the Congress, can afford to miss so glorious a chance as is being now offered.

AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

During the last few days several persons have joined the Reception Committee and many more applications are being received every day at the offices of the Reception Committee at the Congress House and at the various other centres of enrolment. Before the time announced for the closure of enrolment we expect a great rush for membership. Let it not be said that any one went a little too late. Prompt ness in such cases is the surest insurance against the inevitable disappointment. So let every citizen who has not already joined as a member of the Reception Committee hurry up and avoid being disappointed.

DONGRE'S "BALAMRIT"

Trade Mark Case In Hoshangabad

(From A Correspondent).

HOSHANGABAD, Sept. 10.

A sensational criminal case under Section 486 I.P.C. is pending in the Court of First Class Bench of Hon. Magistrate presided over by Pt. Narayan Tukaram Jugle Malguzar and Thakur Durjan Singh.

The case has been instituted by the Agency Manager of K. T. Dongre and Company, Bombay, against Seth Motilal Jain, Municipal Member and leading merchant of Hoshangabad.

In the mercantile world the case is very important as it concerns trade mark.

It is a unique case of its kind in Hoshangabad and all the merchants are anxiously waiting for the result. The charge has been framed against the accused and it is now filed for the cross-examination of prosecution witnesses after the charge. The prosecution is conducted by N. B. Dandavate, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader, Hoshangabad and the accused is defended by three counsel.

The accused wanted transfer of the case from the court of Bench Magistrates but the application was unsuccessful.

Mr. Lotwala Returns Home

Mr. Kishore B. Lotwala, youngest son of Mr. R. B. Lotwala, proprietor, "Hindusthan" Newspaper Ltd., arrived in Bombay to-day by the mail steamer "Multan" after having qualified himself for a second grade pilot licence and having received a diploma in the London School of Journalism.

Big Swadeshi Drive In Congress Week

Khadi Exhibition And Bazar, Emporium For Indian Art And Industry

(Through Publicity Bureau)

It has been decided that an All-India Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar will be held this year under the auspices of the 48th Indian National Congress Reception Committee, at Worli, from 21st October to 1st November 1934. In this Exhibition all goods except mill-cloth, Jute and Sugar will be allowed.

The Exhibition is divided into following Courts:—

1. ENTRANCE COURT.

(a) Stalls:—The stalls in this Court are of 20' by 15' size and will cost from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.

(b) Art Gallery:—There will also be an Art Gallery consisting of Ancient and Modern Indian Paintings and other collections of Art. All the Indian Artists and Art Patrons are requested to send their collections as early as possible.

2. KHADI COURT.

(a) Stalls:—In this Court free stalls will be given to Khadi Dealers certified by All-India Spinners' Association.

(b) Exhibit Court:—There will be also an Exhibit Court where space will be provided free of charge for Khaddar Cloth.

(c) Demonstration Court:—There will be also a practical demonstration Court of Khaddar manufacture.

3. RECREATION & SOCIAL WELFARE COURT.

(a) Refreshment:—

(b) Health and Social Welfare Section:—There will be various stalls giving health and other charts of social benefit. All social and health and industrial Institutions are requested to send any charts and useful information they may possess to us before the end of September.

(c) Entertainment:—There is an entertainment—section where music and other entertainments will be provided.

4. EXIT COURTS.

(a) Stalls:—The stalls here are of 10' by 15' size and prices vary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 55.

(b) Exhibit Court and Emporium:—There will be also an Emporium where space will be given to those Manufacturers who desire only to exhibit their goods. Prices will be given on application. In this section we also undertake to sell goods for those manufacturers and small scale Indusrialists who cannot book the stall, charges will be Rupee one per sq. ft. space occupied and 10 per cent. commission on all gross sales.

5. RAS VILLAGE.

This village will constitute of small cottages where village cottage industries will be given free space for a demonstration and sale of their goods.

In any case all the freight charges and other incidental expenses will have to be borne by the persons desirous of sending exhibits for Art Gallery, Emporium, Exhibit Court and Ras Village.

All the applications and Exhibits together with full charges should be sent to the Secretaries, All-India Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar, before 7th October 1934, at Congress House, Bombay.

TENDER FORMS READY

Copies of the Tender Forms together with specifications for the All-India Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar Pandal are ready in the Exhibition Office, Congress House, and can be had during office hours on payment of Rs. 10. The Sealed Tenders are to be submitted on or before 4 p.m., Sunday the 16th instant.

Railway Concessions For Exhibits

The Joint Secretaries of the All-India Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar have the pleasure to announce that the usual concession will be granted over G. I. P. Rly. and B. B. and C. I. Rly. for exhibits by goods trains from 15th September. Concession over N. W. Rly. and E. I. Rly. is under consideration.

SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING

The following Sub-Committees will meet at the Congress House on the following dates at the times mentioned below:—

Finance Sub-Committee—Thursday, (to-day): 4 p.m.

Requirements Sub-Committee—Friday (to-morrow): 6-45 p.m.

Mess Sub-Committee—Friday (to-morrow): 6 p.m.

Ticket Office Sub-Committee—Thursday (to-day): 6 p.m.

Working Committee— Thursday (to-day): 6 p.m.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

The adjourned meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress Reception Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) the 13th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

IMPRESSIVE ROUTE MARCH

200 Volunteers Take Part In 7 Mile Track

Two hundred volunteers of the Congress Reception Committee were present at the Congress House Compound punctually to the minute at 5-35 a.m. on Wednesday. They were invited to take part in the general route-march, that was arranged in the morning. At 6-30 a.m. Volunteers were in formation and sallied forth from the Congress House parading through the route fixed for the route-march in impressive and smart fashion At strategic points in the route the volunteers were given demonstrative lessons as to how difficulties should be encountered and overcome. The route-march covered a distance of about 6 or 7 miles, after which the volunteers returned to the Congress House. Before dispersing Mr. F. F. Nariman, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Saadullah Khan, the well-known Red-Shirt leader, took the salute of the volunteers along with the G.O.C. of the Congress Reception Committee.

TRAINING CLASS FOR CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS

(Through the Publicity Bureau of the Reception Committee).

Another Volunteers' Training Class will be opened in the "C" (Dadar) Ward, on Saturday, the 15th inst. at 6-30 p.m. at Pratap Vyayam Mandir. Mr. T. R. Nirvane, President of the "C" Ward Distt. Congress Committee will perform the opening ceremony of the class. All volunteers of the Reception Committee enrolled in that Ward are required to be present at the premises of the Vyayam Mandir punctually. Medical examination of the cadets to be admitted into the class will take place at 7 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The 11th Annual General meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 16th September, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

The election of seven members to the All-India Congress Committee by the members of the Bombay P. C. C. for the ensuing year will be held on Sunday the 16th September at the Congress House.

The voting shall be by the process known as "Single Transferable." The polling time shall be from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. (S.T.) continuously.

The candidates desiring to contest this election shall send in their nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the B.P.C.C., so as to reach the office of the B.P.C.C. on or before 10 a.m. (S.T.), Friday the 14th September 1934.

The nomination form is available at the Congress House.

Nariman Returns To Bombay

Mr. K. F. Nariman returned to Bombay from Wardha on Wednesday morning. He was accompanied by Mr. Saadullah, son of Dr. Khan and nephew of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and three other workers from the N. W. F. Province.

RURAL IMPROVEMENT

SCHEMES AT WORK

Official Report Says Much Progress Has Been Made

The Director of Information writes:—

Further reports of the Divisional Commissioners are now available regarding the progress of Village Improvement schemes during the second quarter, April-June 1934. The Commissioner, Northern Division, states that in Ahmedabad special sub-committees designated as Health, Veterinary and Finance Sub-Committees have been formed; while in Kaira, the main activity has been the publication of leaflets on health, education, etc. The Collector of Kaira has arranged for an educational exhibition at Nadiad which will be held in October or November.

As regards Broach and Panch Mahals, progress has been made in this district by the formation of taluka committees at the headquarters at Ankleshwar, Wagra and Jambusar. The village improvement scheme has also been introduced in some villages of these talukas.

In Surat, there has been an all-round progress in the work of village improvement. The Puni Village Committee privately settled accounts of nearly Rs. 50,000; a very commendable effort.

Some villages in the Thana District have made progress towards improvements in agriculture, sanitation, public health and education. The several committees have endeavoured to push forward the schemes selected for village uplift at different centres.

During the monsoon season much progress is not expected, says the Commissioner, Northern Division. Looking back over the past six months it may be said that they have been devoted mostly to preliminary ground work in establishing the movement, the fruits of which will, it is hoped, be reaped during the coming fair season.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

In Sholapur a striking feature is the holding of village improvement classes at the different centres of the district. This has created a desire for improvement among the villagers. It is found that some students who attended the classes have lectured to the villagers and have thus stimulated them to improve themselves. Some of the members of the district committee and taluka committees visit villages and persuade the villagers to start village panchayats. These frequent visits of influential persons have had a good effect in increasing the number of members and has resulted in numerous applications being received for establishing panchayats.

The Collector of Satara reports the formation of a district executive committee for village improvement. The district propaganda committee has started a class to train village workers.

Nasik has made considerable progress since the last quarter. Arboriculture has been a new and interesting development in this district. In the field of sanitation and public health the introduction of trench latrines in several villages has been a noteworthy step forward. Education has received special attention through the efforts of the educational sub-committee under their enthusiastic chairman, Mr. Shindore. The District Local Board has granted Rs. 1,000 for the purposes of the Committee. Night schools and libraries have been already opened in several villages.

In West Khandesh agricultural improvements effected with the help of the taluka associations are noteworthy.

In Ahmednagar, preliminary survey has been made in regard to a number of villages, though much spade work has yet to be done.

In East Khandesh the Collector has been organising and extending the existing material for improvement. The Commissioner, Central Division, feels that there is great scope in this and the adjoining West Khandesh district, especially in the field of Agriculture, and hopes to see the line of agricultural improvement keenly followed up in both districts in the ensuing quarter.

Poona records some rapid strides made in several parts. Proposals for setting up 25 village panchayats are under consideration. The Deccan Agricultural Association has started a circulating library, a poultry farm has been started at Vadgaon.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The Collector of Belgaum has decided that the village improvement scheme should be developed in two selected villages in each taluka and work is accordingly in progress.

A district executive committee and taluka committees for all talukas and the Bilgi Petha have been formed in Bijapur. Three to five villages in each taluka and the Petha have been selected for giving a trial to the scheme. A draft scheme with a dozen or more simple but useful maxims has been prepared for the guidance of the village sub-committees. Taluka Committees are to visit periodically the selected villages in their charge.

Taluka committees have been newly formed for Kumta and Ankola in Kanara district. The village committee at Idgunji (Yellapur Taluka) has taken up improvement of the sanitation of the village.

In Kolaba, district and taluka committees have been formed and one village in each taluka has been selected for starting the scheme. Experiments are also being conducted with improved rice strains and artificial manure.

Taluka committees have now been formed for almost all the talukas of Ratnagiri.

No District or Taluka Committee has yet been formed in the Dharwar district, as for the present the existing agricultural association has taken over the work, directing its attention to the village improvement scheme with the co-operation of the district revenue officers.

A noteworthy feature of the reports from the Central and Southern Divisions is the number of villages that have taken up eradication of Prickly Pear by infesting it with Cochineal Insects.

S. AFRICAN PROTECTORATES

British Govt. To Consult Wishes Of "Natives" Before Transfer Of Territory

A Parliamentary Committee drawn from members of all the political parties in both Houses was appointed last June to study the position of the South African Protectorates. Lord Selborne was appointed chairman, with Lord Lothian (L.), Captain V. A. Cazalet (U.), and Mr. W. Lunn (Lab.) as joint hon. secretaries.

The Committee, says "The Times," has now issued a report in which it states that it has given some preliminary consideration to the constitutional problem involved in the proposed early transfer to the Union of South Africa of some or all of the South African Protectorates. After reviewing the provisions of the South Africa Act, 1909, the Statute of Westminster, and the South African Status Act, 1934, the members of the Committee say:—

The question which would now fill the minds of the native inhabitants of the Protectoartes was this:

What is going to be the permanent and deliberately adopted policy of the Government and Parliament of the Union of South Africa towards all South African natives, whether at present living within the territories of the Union or within the territories of the Protectorates?

The report adds:—Nothing would seem so important to them as the answer to this question, but at present they cannot know it. For this momentous problem was referred several years ago by the Parliament of South Africa to a Select Committee which has not yet reported.

The Government of Great Britain have publicly pledged themselves not to transfer any of these territories until they have given an opportunity both to the native and European inhabitants of these territories to express their opinion on the proposed transfer. The Government of Great Britain have never adopted the position that they will not transfer the territories unless the inhabitants of those territories consent to transfer, but they have definitely promised those inhabitants that they shall be heard on the subject and that any representations they may make shall be duly considered.

OPINION IN AFRICA.

It does not seem reasonable to ask either the native or the European inhabitants of the territories to express an opinion on the proposed transfer before the report of the Select Committee has been published or before they know the native policy which the South African Government and Parliament have adopted.

In recent discussion in South Africa, the report goes on, on the subject of the transfer of the Protectoartes the opinion has been expressed that the native terrotories were actually given to the Union at the time of the passing of the South Africa Act, 1909, and that, if the two Houses of the Union Parliament were to pass suggest that this is a misreadaan addres to the King in the terms of section 151 of that Act, their transfer would, as it were, automatically take place. "We suggest that this is a misreading of the Act. By the preamble and section 151 of the South Africa Act, 1909, these native territories were not given to the Union of South Africa in 1909, but the way was prepared for an eventual transfer at a time and in circumstances to be mutually agreed between the Government in South Africa and the Government at Westminster."

Our Baroda Letter

OKHA PORT'S FACILITIES

State Govt's Plans To Augment Its Sea-borne Trade

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, September 10.

The name of Okha Port has been much in prominence nowa-days, after the Bombay Port Trust has protested against the so-called concessions granted to Port Okha regarding the import of petroleum products in bulk. The Indian Merchants' Chamber has agreed with the demand of the Bombay Port Trust, and it is a question here that when the general consumer is benefited by such a move because he would be able to buy these commodities at cheaper rates than at present and when a new outlet of trade is beneficial to the economic interests of the nation, the organisation has rushed in to endorse the views put forth in the memorandum of Bombay Port Trust.

It appears that this agitation has been apparently the result of those whose vested interests are at stake which make to show as if Baroda State is granted an extraordinary right.

NO NOVEL SUGGESTION.

The rules under the Petroleum Act were originally framed according to conditions existing at the time and the subsequent inclusion of Okha as a port suitable for receiving these imports should not be said as quite a novel suggestion because there are specific names of Bombay and Karachi in the Act. Okha port is the only all-weather Port in Kathiawar suitable to handle imports in bulk directly from tankers. The Government of Baroda felt the need of augmenting its sea-borne trade and took this opportunity of asking the Indian Government to include Okha on the same category as Bombay and Kararhi for import of petroleum products in bulk. These rules further provide for such inspection and appraisement of duty as would avoid any further scrutiny when the goods actually enter British India in order that its transit in the interior may be easy and a speedy one without any obstacle. Therefore it can be said now that Okha's inclusion is a legitimate demand because of its peculiar position.

The general public should note that petroleum in drums and packages has been imported at Port Okha as also at other ports of Kathiawar.

OKHA PORT'S FACILITIES

Baroda State and its new port Okha has been in the public eye ever since its inception in 1927, because large steamers can approach the coast at all seasons of the year and also because of its favourable position for attracting traffic and handling the cargo in Gujerat, Rajputana and Central India without further transhipment because of the meter-gauge railway system.

The Government of India revised the rules in order to remove the anomaly which debarred petroleum products of Port Okha to cross the customs cordon and for this reason the Government of Baroda is figuring much in press criticism, and it can be said that Baroda's demand is legitimate in itself taking aside the question of its effect of prices and trade and the benefit to the general consumer for a key commodity like oil.

TRADE STATISTICS

Trade statistics of Gujerat and

(Continued in Col. 7)

FUTURE OF INDO-BRITISH RELATIONS

Gilbert Lodge Appeals To Englishmen To Give A Helping Hand In The Building Of New India

"It has been the practice of mankind almost from time immomorial to divide man into classes, and the chief classification has been that of describing the population of the world as either white or coloured races. These are surely but physical divisions. Such division has led primarily to the foundation of discord and differences. No good thing has come of it, nor ever can," declared Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge at an ordinary meeting of the League of Nations Union held on Monday evening.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Bt.) presided. "A momentary glance at the history of the world and its population," will show, pointed out the speaker that "the ascendancy of any particular race has varied almost continuously." "The culture of mankind, has certainly not been solely with the so-called "White Man" for any considerable length of time, as time counts in the age long history of the world."

"For ages, cultured man was found in Asiatic countries only; and, to a certain extent, also in South America.

South America, as a home of culture, we are learning now by means of archaeological exploration. It is proved that a high state of culture existed thousands of years ago."

"Coming nearer home, we have the established fact that Egypt was the home of culture, of a high order, long years before the Christian Era."

WHOM ROMANS CALLED BARBARIANS.

"So, too, in the Farther East, culture was an established fact in parts of India, while the White Man was living in a state of barbarism in the West. One need but bring to the mind, the fact that China was a centre of high learning and knowledge before history was written by the white man, indeed, before the white man had the least interest in history and while he lived by means of his skill with bow and arrow, spear and club."

"The Roman in he heyday of his world ascendancy referred to the Englishman, the Norseman, the Dane and the Viking as barbarian races," proved that the culture of the Whiteman was of recent growth.

All these facts go to prove that culture has been the subject of continuous elevation, the rise of a race to high art and learning, its emasculation and finally its subjection to another race strong and more virile.

"There comes then the first stage of the invasion, peaceful or otherwise, of a nation unskilled in arms by a strong in battle.

"Such invasion of the territory of a coloured race by a white race leads almost invariably to the superimposing upon the invaded country of the so called progress and views of the invader."

"Where no attempt is made to forcibly interfere with the customs of the country, its traditions, its religion and its normal way of life, peaceful occupation is assured and even a genuine affection for the predominant race may ensue. The state of the country is then indubitably decided by the actions of the invader.

Should the invader look upon them as mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" the reverse is the case.

There will then ensue a steady desire to reconcile differences between races and tribes and to cultivate a general tolerant mentality.

"With this mutual confidence established orderly development and progress is assured and the dividing description of "White and Coloured Races" will surely disappear."

INDO-BRITISH RELATIONS.

"You may be asking the question mentally how do these principles apply to the relation between India and Great Britain or between Indians and Englishmen," continued the speaker.

"I know it is the policy of the League of Nations to apply the same method of reckoning with regard to the treatment of any one nation by another. I do think that I can speak of the relations between Great Britain and India on the lines of a broad desire to see nothing but peace and progress for such a wonderful country as India undoubtedly is."

"In the development of the vast resources of India, the opening up of the country generally and its facilities for trade,—the making of a tremendously wide system of roads, the Institution of English laws of Justice and impartiality, and the great continuous effort that England has maintained to ensure the education of all classes of India her sincerity must surely be recognised."

NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

"Religious distinctions, castes and creeds in India have in the past been apt to be narrow and partial in outlook. The particular Caste, Creed or Religion of a man has undoubtedly governed him largely in his decisions regarding the main factors of his daily life. And here we come to a point which must be the foremost, the primal thing, upon which a new India is to be built, namely, a National Consciousness, a Consciousness entirely devoid of Religion, Caste or Creed in the sense that it first seeks but the good in everything, and its application for the direct benefit, of India as a whole and its people, irrespective of caste or creed."

"There has been and indeed is now so very great a preponderance of men in India playing each for his individual hand that progress nationwards has been correspondingly slow. And what matters it from the point of physical personality whether a man be called white or coloured?"

Let the Englishman then and the Indian go forward in a common desire, each to give to the other to encourage in the other what is good, uplifting and constructive. Let us make an earnest effort to understand the other man, to drop self, to look at anything concerning India and the Indian from the point of view not of personal profit, gain, or advantage, ambition, position or supremacy, but rather the quiet and sincere to build up an India as a nation which will rank with so-called White or Western nations on a basis of Equality and praiseworthiness," concluded the speaker.

Indians Shot Dead In Lonely Stores In Natal

Lack Of Adequate Provision For Indians' Safety Causes Consternation

The "Indian Views" published in Durban (Natal), comments editorially in its issue of June 29th last on the Loskop Tragedy about which a question was put in the Council of State on 3rd inst:—

The series of brutal murders committed upon Indian country storekeepers in Natal, ciuminating in the death of two Indians and a Native near Loskop, in the Estcourt district a fortnight ago, has created consternation in the minds of all Indian residents in the district particularly, and aroused a feeling of resentment and indignation amongst the Indian community generally.

From April 1915, to June 1934, eight Indians have been shot dead in their lonely stores in this locality. Two were killed with a revolver and the others with a shot gun. In none of these murders has there been a conviction of the culprit. Arrests have, in some cases, been made but there was not sufficient evidence to gain conviction. The latest murder at Loskop seems to be as great a mystery as the previous tragedies. This continued inability to find the assassin is commented on by our Gujarati correspondents who do not hesitate to say that had the victims been European, such a state of affairs would not have been tolerated.

"Instead of a couple of ordinary police detectives assisted by one or two Native constables making routine investigations, which seems to be the extent of the efforts made there ought to have been a seriously organised campaign by the detective force; and this, it is felt, would have eventuated had the victims been Europeans. Whether such a charge can be levelled at the police administration is not for us to say. But it is a matter which demands the attention of the Departmtent of Justice, of which General Smuts is the Minister."

LIVES OF INDIANS CHEAP?

"It would certainly be very unfortunate were the impression already existing that the lives of Indians are of small consequence, to be confirmed by the lack of proper investigation into these terrible tragedies."

In contemplating these occurrences, one is once more brought to notice the conditions under which hundreds of lonely storekeepers live and eke out a meagre livelihood Their lives are dull and monotonous, and very little police protection is given them. But they are doing useful work. They render a real everyday service to the scattered population, and they are pioneers in the truest sense of the word. All these Indian traders carry their lives in their hands, getting but a bare livelihood out of their dangerous adventure. Very often we hear complaints that they monopolise the trade of country storekeeping and oust the European

This is largely a dog-in-the-manger attitude, for as has been proved so often, the average European is unfitted for this petty trade. He cannot stand the hard conditions and is not content with the small returns. Still though he fails himself he must needs cast a stone contemptuously at these patient Indian traders who, it has to be admitted by all fairminded people, have a natural aptitude for this class of work. There is no doubt whatever that, but for these lonely outposts, the residents in outlying districts would suffer much inconvenience and even hardship

RIGHT FOR PROTECTION

We maintain that they have a right to be better protected than they are. The position to-day owing to these frequent tragedies, has become acute; and we do not hesitate to say that the Department of Justice will be failing in its duty if it allows these constant failures to trace the authors of such crimes against Indians to pass unnoticed. The position demands something more than the ordinary routine investigation of a country policeman or even the despatch of one or two detectives.

So keenly is the position felt that something out of the ordinary ought to be done to bring the murderers or murderer to book, that a corresponden, who desires to remain anonymous, sends us a cheque for ten guineas with the request that we should start a fund with the object of announcing a reward of £500 for the capture of the culprit. In addition to offering a reward, we suggest that funds be raised in order to obtain records of the cases which have been brought before the courts as well as records of the police investigations in the various cases with a view to (1) the accumulation of facts whereon to base representations to the authorities, through the Agent-General and the Natal Indian Congress, and (2) to placing the matter in the hands of some capable private detectives.

(Continued from Col. 3)

Central India clearly show that the development of Kathiawar Potrs has benefited the general trade of the locality and Ahmedabad alone is benefited every year to the extent of Rs. 20 to 25 lakhs because of lower port and railway rates. The competition put up by oil imports at Port Okha will tend to lower its price and change the present prices which are varying, i.e., petrol at 14 annas a gallon in Bombay is sold at Re. 1-4-0 at Baroda and Re. 1-9-6 at Ahmedabad. If Bombay merchants deem it necessary to reduce petrol prices for popularising petrol-consuming machinery they should consider this as a blessing in disguise, because it will ensure a remarkable reduction in prices.

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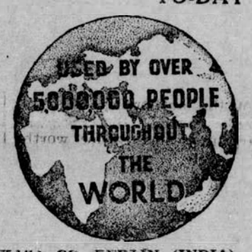

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Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON DOWN BY 14 POINTS

Operators Acting With Great Restraint

GOLD SLIGHTLY BETTER BUT SILVER QUIET AND DULL

Wheat And Linseed Steady But Rubber And Jute Unchanged

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

On Wednesday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc crossrates opened steady but thereafter eased off a little in the absence of support.

NEW YORK COTTON MODERATELY ACTIVE.

New York cotton was moderately active on some speculative buying influenced by better situation in the textile strike. Operators ...however were in a hesitant mood and the closing tone was weak.

GOLD SLIGHTLY BETTER BUT SILVER DULL.

London gold was slightly better but silver was dull.

WHEAT STEADY AND LINSEED UNCHANGED.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled steady on fairly good outside demand. Argentine Linseed witnessed, minor changes.

TIN VERY STEADY.

Tin was very steady but rubber and jute remained practically unchanged.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES INACTIVE.

The London Stock Exchange exhibited a better tendency on improved sentiment but Giltedged securities failed to show any activity.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Sept. 12.

Previous closing	13.18
To-day's opening	13.12
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	13.04
Difference	—.14

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 219

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

Previous closing	6.84
To-day's opening	6.86
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.84
Difference	unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 12.

Cotton was moderately active to-day on some speculative buying but trading on the whole lacked enthusiasm and business was extremely limited with operators acting with great restraint owing to generally favourable weather reports. However the market displayed some resistance due to improving situation in the textile strike and sound technical position of the market.

December trading started with 13.12 i.e. six points lower than the previous closing. Prices early eased on some southern selling and liquidation owing to lower Liverpool advices and favourable weather news but subsequently the rate partially rallied on some moderate trade demand with the quotation rising to 13-14. At this stage the market displayed some hesitancy and movements became rather narrow and irregular with operators awaiting further developments in the strike situation.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.04 with a decline of 14 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 12.

The following were the opening ranges

October	(12.99/12.98) 12.99/12.98
December	(13 12/13.12) 13.13/13.12
January	(13.15/13.15) 13.15/13.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American	October	(6.84) 6.91
American	December	(6.80) 6.86
Egyptian	October	(8.27) 8.26
Egyptian	November	(8.30) 8.29

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 12.
10-30 p.m.

Broach A-M. was nominally quoted around Rs. 220-8 at night with New York futures 3 points down.

KARACHI CRICKET FIXTURES

KARACHI, Sept. 12.

The three day Cricket Match between the Karachi XI and the Northern India Team will commence on 6th October for which Ghulam Mohamed, the All-India player has been selected Karachi's Captain and G Naoomal as Vice-Captain.

The same arrangement holds good in the match between the Karachi XI and the Western India States in the middle of November.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Sept. 12.

Previous closing	5.01 3/4
To-day's opening	5.01 1/4
To-day's closing	5.01

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept. 12.

Previous closing	5.01 3/16
To-day's opening	5.01 3/4
To-day's closing	5.01 1/8
Difference	—.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 12.

Previous closing	75.06
To-day's opening	75.12
To-day's closing	75.03
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 12.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.01 3/4 and in the absence of support soon declined to 5.00 7/8 further movements being narrow.

The sterling dollar crossrate finally closed at 5.01 1/8.

The Franc opened at 75.12 and then fell to 75.03 subsequently the rate fluctuating within a narrow range.

The sterling franc crossrate finally closed at 75.03

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 12.

The market closed steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	21 3/4d.	21 11/16d.
Forward	21 13/16d.	21 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 12.

Gold (£7-0-3 1/2) £7-0-5 1/2

BULLION

London, Sept. 12.

Influx nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (21 3/4d.) 21 11/16d.
Gold per ounce (£7-0-3 1/2) £7-0-5 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 12.

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 p.c.) 3/4 to 3/4 p.c.
4 months (7/8 to 7/8 p.c.) 7/8 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 12.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	(5.65 3/4) 5.64 7/8
New York on Bombay	(37.68) 37.75
Berlin on Bombay	(0.94) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan	(57.71) 57.65
London on Shanghai	(1-5) 1-5
London on Kobe	(1-2 3/8) 1-2 3/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Local silver opened steady at Rs. 60/4, 60/5 and 60/6. The market was very quiet to-day owing to the absence of any important enquiry and generally quieter advices from abroad. After moving within a narrow range, the market closed steady at Rs. 60/4, 60/5 and 60/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13/3, 34/14 and 34/14/6. Early in the session prices continued steady due to the lack of demand but later in the day, prices slightly improved on some scattered buying influenced by some weakness in the sterling and closed at Rs. 34/14, 34/14/9 and 34/15/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 68 1/4, December at 71 1/4 and March at 73 5/8. The market displayed somewhat better activity on improved demand backed by good cables form outside and fairly good business was reported.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 12.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.07 3/4 and May at 1.08 1/2. Trading was slightly more active on improved commission house buying and foreign enquiry but very little business changed hands.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Sept. 12.

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 55 1/8 and May at 55 but there was practically nothing of importance to induce fresh buying.

Chicago rye opened steady with May at 88 1/4. The market was extremely quiet owing to the lack of buying power.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Sept. 12

Argentine linseed opened steady with November option at 13.68 but trading was very quiet in the absence of speculative activity. November stood at 13.68 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 12.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£228 buyers £228 1/4 sellers) £228 7/8 buyers £229 1/8 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£10 buyers £10 1/16 sellers) £10 1/16 buyers. No sellers steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/2 to £30 3/4) £30 1/2 to £31.

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (3-1) 3-1
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11) 2-0 1/2

JUTE

Crop Sept-Oct old crop (£14 3/8) £14 3/8 value

Dunlop (£17 1/4 Sept. sellers) £17 1/4

Lightening (£16 Sept. sellers) £16

RUBBER

Spot (7 9/16) 7 9/16 paid and buyers

Oct-Dec (7 11/16) 7 11/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept. (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept (£11 15/16 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept. (£10 1/2) £10 5/8 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal Oct. (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers.

GOOD ACTIVITY IN JUTE SHARES

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

In Jute shares good deal of activity was shown and slight improvement was noticed in some instances. In coals only limited turnover resulted at quotation prices. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent. paper 79/10; 3 1/2 per cent paper 90/11; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 100/14; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 107/8; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1955/60 112/11; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/2; 5 per cent loan 1935 102/9; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 109/2.

Bank:—Imperial Fully paid 1462/8.

Railway:—Arrah Sasaram Light 57.

Cottons:—Bowreah "B" pref 75; Mohini Mills 9/8 ex div. New Victoria pref 5/1.

Coals:—Aldih 3/13; Amalgamated 20; Bengal 208/8; Burrakur 14; Equitable 25/14; Khas Kajora pref 10/8 small lot; New Manbhoom 40; West Jamuria 9.

Jutes:—Adamjee Pref 126; Birla 11/12 Birla pref 110/8 small lot; Anglo India 392; Bally 185; Bally pref 139 s. lot; Barnagore 159; Budge Budge 327 small lots; Chitavalsah pref 126; Clive ordy 32/6; Dalhousie pref 139; Gourepore ordy 543; Hooghly ordy 62; Howrah 54/6; Hukumchand ordy 14/13; Hukumchand pref 115; India 336; Kamarhatty 535; Kanknarrah 453 small lot; Kelvin 531 small lot; Lansdowne pref 126; Lansdowne ordy 154; Lawrence pref 139; National 23/14; Nuddea 43/6; Reliance 77 small lot; Reliance pref 143; Union 450 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ordy new issue 18/2; Indian Iron and Steel 6/4; Bararee Coke 9/6; Indian Wood Products 33/10; British Ceylon Corporation 8/4; small lot; Howrah 9/8; Midnapore Zemindary 64.

Rubbers:—Broga 1 point 15 cts; Kuala Sidim 2.75 cts ex. div. Sandycrofts 1.59 cts; Tapah 2.57 1/2 cts cum div.

Sugars:—Balrampur 18/2 cum div. Carew and Co. 20/6; Champaram 20/6 ex. div. Cawnpore ordy 32 small lots; Murree Brewery 198; Samastipore 9.

Debentures:—4 per cent 1911/41 Calcutta Port Trust 103; 5 1/2 per cent 1915/35 Chowringhee Property 100.—A. P.

CONDITIONS GENERALLY BRIGHT ON STOCK EXCHANGE

SOUTH AMERICAN STOCKS FIRM ON ARGENTINE CONVERSION OFFER

Steady Opening In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

On the Stock Exchange, giltedged securities were dull; otherwise conditions were generally bright with good selective buying of industrials. South American stocks were firm following Argentine conversion offer.

In commodities wheat showed early easiness but later recovered on good speculative buying.

Tin was firmly held and prices have been advancing although little business was done.

Wall Street opened steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 12.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 12.
3-30 p.m.

The sentiment was more cheerful in the Stock Exchange. Giltedged securities were quiet. Industrials in general were a prominent feature with a fair amount of activity.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consuls (£80 1/4) £80 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£103 7/8) £103 7/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 3/8) £111 3/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 7/8) £115 7/8

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105) £165

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 10) dol. 10 5/8

International Holding dol 1 1/2) dol 1 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 5

Musical Industries (28-9) 28-9

Princhin Johnson (49-7 1/2) 49-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical Defd (36-3) 36-3

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-10 1/2) 9-0

Woolsworth New Ord (108-9) 108-9

Swedish Match (6-9) 6-9

Dunlop Rubber (50-0) 50-0

University Ordinary (23-6) 24-6

Ford Motors (32-3) 33-3

Cables and Wireless (8 1/4) 8

British American Tobacco (123-1 1/2) 125-0

Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

Imperial Tobacco Ord (128-9) 129-4 1/2

P and O S N Co. Defd. (15-6) 15-6

Distillers (88-0) 88-0

Bredrurd Dyers (11-0) 11-0

British Celonese (10-6) 10-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (64-6) 64-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (46-0) 46-6

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 9-0

Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3

Inter Nickels (24 1/4) 24 1/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (4-9) 4-9

Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (50 1/4) 50 3/4

L M S Ord (22) 22

L N E R Defd (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

Southern Defds (£23 3/8) £23 7/8

Landing Pass 5 per stock (£131) £131

London 'G' Stock (£80 1/2) £81

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (257-6) 259-4 1/2

Godul (188-1 1/2) 188-1 1/2

Moddar New (76-3) 76-3

Sub Nigel (228-9) 228-9

Spring Mines (153-9) 155-0

Union Corporation (145-0) 145-0

CATTLE DISASTER IN BIHAR

Appeal For Help

(From A Correspondent).

MUZAFFARPUR, Sept. 12.

At the call from Babu Ranjendra Prasad, Mr. Mankar arrived in Bihar and visited the flooded areas in Betha, Chapra, Arrah, Ballia, Hajipur, Monghyr and Bhagalpur, through boats and found thousands of miles of land converted into temporary sea and thousands of villages under water which rose upto a height of 20-feet at some places and now has gone down to 3 to 10 feet and has made arrangements for prompt fodder distribution. The onset of the flood endangered all the lives and portions of Diyaras seabeds were washed off. Thousands of cattle were drowned and prompt despatch of boats by the Relief Centres and Government and village people saved human lives.

Thousands of cattle were also saved, but lakhs are still in danger. Distribution of dry and green fodder rushes for extending the lives of starving cattle. No dry fodder is available. For importing fodder from Benares, railway concessions are badly needed. Fodder is the crying need of cattle and workers are unable to bear the sight of heaps of dead cattle and the struggles of starving ones.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 12.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£81) £81

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 3/4) £93 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-56 (£112 5/8) £112 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£107) £107

3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£101 5/8) £101 5/8

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113) £113

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£108 3/8) £108 3/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-9) 23-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (41-3) 41-3
Donaro Tea (57-6) 57-6

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-9) 26-9
Gula Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-6) 34-6

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (60-0) 58-9
Burma Corporation (12-7 1/2) Ex Div) 12-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (15 3/4) 16 1/8
East Rand Proprietary (55-3) 54-3
Rand Mine (145-0) 145-0

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Anglo Persian (46-0) 46-0
Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6
Mexican Eagle (7-7 1/2) 7-4 1/2
Shell Transport (47-6) 47-6
Royal Dutch (£20 5/8) £20 7/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 12.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 27 7/8) dol 28 1/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 1/8) dol 11 3/8

U S Steel Common (dol 32 1/8) dol 33

U S Steel Preference (dol 76 1/8) dol 76 1/2

BANDRA ELECTORAL ROLL COMPLETED

(From A Correspondent).

BANDRA, Sept. 11.

The final voters' list was settled yesterday evening when the Board accepted the recommendations of the Special Committee, which had been appointed to consider applications and objections. A large number of persons whose names had not been included in the list, were called before the Board for a final decision. Prospective candidates for the next election, were also present, watching the interests of their voters. After some cases had been gone through, and names included in the roll according to the merits of the cases, Mr. Surveyor's resolution to adopt the recommendations of the Special Committee and to have the voters' list completed and published, was carried.

THEY ARE JEALOUS OF CONGRESS PRESTIGE

Mr. Sirajdin Vasi, Secretary of the Requirements Sub-Committee of the Congress Reception Committee and three of the Secretaries of the Exhibition Committee, who were reported to have tendered their resignations have now withdrawn them.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Mohmud are feeling anxious, they are personally visiting the flooded areas and have sanctioned Rs. 20,000 from the General Relief Funds. This is a drop in the ocean of expense. Fodder and money is badly wanted to save the lives of dying cattle.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON AND WOOL

New Methods To Speed Up Production

Remarkable headway has been made in the production of staple fibre recently.

Some of us remember that early staple fibre which was first made in Germany during the war and used as a substitute for wool and cotton because of the shortage of such materials. This staple fibre had many drawbacks, and after the war its production was dropped. But far-seeing producers realised the latent future possibilities of this new fibre, provided the staple could be improved in quality and the cost of production reduced, writes Dr. Rudolph Brandes in the M. G. Commercial.

The few mills which went on making staple fibre spun their yarn mostly on reels. The material was spun on twisting or doubling-frames into yarns of various counts, for which reasonable prices were obtained. Another method was to cut up hanks into short staples, which—mixed with cotton or wool—were turned into yarn on the usual spinning machinery.

Difficulties arose when as the results of the cuts in the quotations of filament rayon, the prices for staple fibre also fell considerably. Producers of staple fibre found that their activities were growing less and less lucrative. They also recognised that the only chance to maintain production was to increase their productive capacity and at the same time improve their quality and reduce their costs.

SCOPE AND EXPANSION.

The obvious scope and expanding field for a good and cheap staple fibre was certainly an inducement for activity in this direction. The fibres now on the market certainly show that it was prosible to produce a fibre so perfect that it would be more correct to call it a new raw material rather than a fibre for mixing.

In Germany Oscar Kohorn and Co., textile machinists of Chemnitz, have for many years been closely interested in the production of a staple fibre as well as in the construction of machinery and accessories for this purpose.

The problem which faced Kohorn's, which they now claim to have solved was how to simplify and at the same time shorten the process of making staple fibre. The firm tackled the problem from the chemical and the mechanical angle, though the most important changes are the mechanical ones.

To take the chemical part first, a saving was effected in the ageing of the viscose solution.

SKILFUL COMBINATION.

By skilful combination of the breaking up and ageing processes it was possible to reduce the time for both processes to four hours. Apart from small changes in the breaking-up plant by the installation of measuring devices, no special apparatus is needed. The viscose solution may be spun in a more or less unripened condition. It is possible to give the fibre a wool-like character and to reduce the lustre.

Bearing in mind that previously it took about 48 to 72 hours for the preliminary ripening of the alkali cellulose alone, the production of staple fibre from the cellulose stage to that of the cut fibre within sixty hours by the use of this process appears a distinct step forward.

So far as the mechanical saving goes, this is affected by the use of Kohorn's spinning machine. Broadly this machine provides that the staple fibre, instead of being individually wound on to a cake or bobbin, is passed on to an after-treatment machine, dried and then passed on to a guillotine to be cut up to the required lengths.

The saving is effected by the elimination of intermediary operations and by the continuity of the process from the spinning solution to the cut fibre.

The spinning machine deligned for this purpose is very simple. The bundles of fibre which are collected from several nozzles are guided over godet-wheels on to an endless band, and from there are conducted straight on to a machine for after-treatment. The spinning machines are double-sided and have up to sixty spinning jets on each side.

The thick tail runs over long cylinders, care being taken that the different processes are given enough time for a complete treatment. The tail, having passed the usual baths, runs through several squeezing-cylinders, which remove as far as possible the rest of the liquid, and drops into the cutting machine.

This machine can make up to 2,500 cuts per minute according to the required length of the staples, which consists of 96,000 single fibres. As these fibres—from their formation in the spinning bath—lie almost parallel and tight together, they want some opening in order to form an absolutely loose mass.

For this purpose a floating apparatus is arranged. By means of a mixing device the staples which are continually coming from the cutting machine are passed through a special liquid. If curling of the fibre is required, additions can easily be given.

This treatment is followed by a second squeezing, then the fibres enter a preliminary opener arranged before the drying apparatus. By gentle beating and loosening the fibre is made more suitable for the drying process. As drying apparatus the band-drier is preferred, but it may also be the hurdle type.

At the end of the arrangement the fibres pass another opener which loosens or removes any staples still sticking together. The whole manufacturing process runs continually thus being very economical.

BETTER YIELD IN EUROPEAN .. WHEAT HARVEST

China Expected To Import Large Quantities Of Wheat

The following extract from the "London Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter" dated 31st August will be found interesting:—

"The rapid progress of the harvest in Europe and indications that yields and quality were turning out better than expected, kept buyers quiet on this side of Atlantic, as most countries have now good stocks of satisfactory home-grown wheat for immediate use, which may keep prices from rising greatly for the time being. Against this of course has to be set the fact that the Continental crops are considerably smaller than they were last season. At the same time, the short crop in the United States will result in her surplus of old crop wheat having to be drawn on heavily for home need during the current cereal year.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

There is still a wide difference of opinion as to the result of the harvest in Canadian Prairie Provinces. Yields are of the smallest in the south of the provinces, where cutting has been nearly completed, and there is at present no indication of how much of the area sown was a complete failure. The latest news is of serious damage by frost in all three provinces, especially in Northern Alberta, where heavy yields were expected. Much of the standing wheat was badly laid by hail, and the outlook at the moment is for quite a large proportion of tough wheat to be harvested. Opinions of the crop are pretty pessimistic in the Dominion, and a recent private estimate puts the yield as low as 220,000,000 bushels in the Prairie Provinces, as against private forecasts of 262,000,000 bushels less than a month ago. Mr. Raikes, the London representative of the North-Western Miller, who is on a visit to Canada, has evidently met with more optimistic members of the grain trade, for a special message from him says that a crop of 275,000,000 bushels is expected in the Prairies. It is nearly a fortnight till the first Ottawa estimate of the crop is due to be published, but with the uneven rate of production and much grain still outstanding, the estimate may be less accurate than usual. What little firmness there has been in the wheat markets recently is partly due to the poor crops of feed grains and the expectation that unusually large quantities of wheat will be used by farmers for live stock feeding.

FRENCH CROP

The French crop has now been officially estimated at 38,455,000 qrs., as compared with the final estimate of last year's crop at 42,398,000 qrs., which has now been revised to 45,360,000 qrs., which is much nearer the quantity that private authorities in France estimated last autumn. They now claim that the above estimate is also considerably below the actual production, and probably they are again justified in their claim. Production in other Continental countries is much smaller than that of last season, and though yields per acre and quality of grain are turning out much better than was anticipated a couple of months ago, much larger imports will be required this season, but, until reliable estimates are available from a number of countries, which have issued no forecasts as yet, the quantity required is difficult to arrive at, the more so as the rye crops are much smaller, and additional wheat will be required to meet that shortage.

BULLISH FEATURE

A bullish feature is the report of the bad crops of rice and other food grains in China, which will probably result in the need to import unusually large supplies of wheat. Australia is already benefiting from the good Oriental demand for breadstuffs, while here own wheat crop will be very considerably smaller this year than last partly owing to the smaller area sown and partly to the present shortage of moisture in many of the wheat growing districts. It is quite probable that China will import more Plate wheat as being cheaper than Australian, and France might find a useful market for some of her old crop surplus in the Far East if freight rates allow, instead of making her millers use 65 per cent in their grist and dumping new crop on her near neighbours. Russia, as usual, is the dark horse in the wheat campaign. Voluminous figures published give practically no definite information of the production of the various cereals, though indications are that the harvest results will be far from satisfactory. Argentine shipments were more moderate this week, and prices here hardened a little on Thursday, as well as at Buenos Aires, though reports of the growing crop have been mostly satisfactory. A considerable area of late seeding has been accomplished and recent journals from Buenos Aires claim that early private estimates of acreage are likely to need revision, and suggest that it is not wise to conclude that the acreage to be harvested will be smaller next harvest than last."

Trade And Wall-Street Buying In New York Market

ABSENCE OF SOUTHERN HEDGE-SELLING

Heavy Straddle Buying In Liverpool

SPOT BASIS FIRM OWING TO HOLDING MOVEMENT

Bombay, Sept 12.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was fairly firm on trade and Wall-Street buying which resulted in a rise of 60 cents per bale

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS.

The market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by trade buying and bulls support. There was utter absence of any important Southern hedge-selling and under scarcity of cantracts, the market displayed good undertone.

SCATTERED SELLING.

The market opened at a rise of 6 points with December 13.12 but the improvement was lost on scattered selling and December delivery was quoted at 13.06 which was the lowest level of the day.

WALL-STREET BUYING.

Later on there was active trade and Wall-Street buying which improved prices by 13 points and December reached the highest level 13.19 The market closed at a net rise of 12 to 14 points Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 13.20c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 11 points Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 13.22c. per lb

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with January 6.80. There was some hedge-selling and speculative realising which increased the opening weakness to 7 points and January was quoted 6.77 the lowest level of the day. At this level there was some trade and local support.

HEAVY STRADDLE BUYING

In the afternoon session there was active short covering on firm New York opening advices. There was heavy straddle buying which hardened prices and the market closed at unchanged prices. Middling American spot cotton declined 4 points at 7.08d. per lb

SOUND STRUCTURE.

"The prevailing view is that long liquidation is now virtually completed, that the technical structure is thoroughly sound, and that the line of least resistance is likely to be upward. The crop is believed to have lost material ground west of the Mississippi since August 1 and to have suffered moderate deterioration in Mississippi Tennessee, and East Louisiana on account of excessive temperatures and inadequate moisture Progress has mostly been favourable in Alabama Georgia and the Carolinas, except in districts which have received too frequent showers, with resultant stimulation of weevil activity."—"M G. Commercial"

PRIVATE CABLE.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Sentiment inclined bearish but offerings light owing to very limited hedging.

New York.—Better trade demand. Wall Street buying. Hedges light.

New York.—Cotton goods market very quiet. Basis strong. Total of hedge sales small. Scarcity of contracts. Strong technical position. Recommend purchases.

New York.—Market affected favourably by moderate trade buying. There was no pressure to sell. Farmers are holding back their cotton. Trading market.

N. Y. December Highest (2-51 p.m.)	13.19+.13
N. Y. December Lowest (10-45 a.m.	13.06
Liverpool January Highest	6.84
Liverpool January Lowest	6.77—.07

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, September 11.

October 1934	13.05
December 1934	13.18
January 1935	13.22
March 1935	13.30
May 1935	13.36
July 1935	13.42
Middling Spot	13.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, September 11.

October 1934	13.07
December 1934	13.17
January 1935	13.22
Middling Spot	13.22

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, September 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

NEW YORK.
New York, September 11.

New York 10-55 a.m.—

October 1934	12.98
December 1934	13.07
January 1935	13.11

New York Noon Call—

October 1934	13.01
December 1934	13.13
January 1935	13.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, September 11.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	26,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, September 11.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
September 1934 ..		6.94
October 1934 ..	6.87	6.90
November 1934 ..		6.85
December 1934 ..		6.85
January 1935 ..	6.80	6.84
February 1935 ..		6.84
March 1935		6.84
April 1935		6.83
May 1935		6.83
June 1935		6.82
July 1935		6.81
August 1935 ..		6.78
September 1935 ..		6.76
Middling Spot ..		7.08

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 11.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1934	8.31
November 1934	8.34
December 1934	8.36
January 1935	8.42
March 1935	8.47
May 1935	8.53
July 1935	8.59
F. G. F. Spot	8.62

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool September 11.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.29
Fine (Good Staple)	5.44
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.59
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.24
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.39
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.54
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.26
Fine	3.36
Superfine	3.46
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.46
Fine	3.56
Superfine	3.66

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, September 11.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 25/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 25/3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 28/9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, September 11.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per lb. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/3.

C. & F. Bombay per lb. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/0.

C. & F. Karachi per lb. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/0.

LONDON SILVER.
London, September 11.

Silver—Business small.

Spot	21-3/4
Forward	21-13/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, September 11.

Gold bars Fine per oz. .. £7-0/3-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, September 11.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Interests' 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, September 11.

T. T. London on:—	£
Berlin	12.45
Amsterdam	7.30-3/4
Brussels	21.08
Madrid	36.18
Milan	57.68
Berne	15.15-1/2
Paris	75.06
Prague	119.06
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate	5.01-3/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Following a rise of 12 points in New York cotton futures the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 221/4 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was general long liquidation by Bazar operators which depressed prices to Rs. 219/10. At this level there was scattered covering and prices improved to Rs. 220/8. Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 3 points and it opened at a rise of 2 points. The local market ruled steady and closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	220	4	0
Oomra D/J.	193	4	0
Bengal D/J.	138	0	0

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Cotton Broach A/M.	21	8	0
Cotton monthly	4	8	0
Silver Bhadarva	0	7	0
Silver Aso	1	0	0
Gold Bhadarva	0	2	6
Gold Aso	0	7	6
Wheat January	0	5	0
Wheat May	0	6	0
Linseed May	0	9	6
Groundnuts February	3	2	0
Groundnuts March	3	10	0
Castorseed May	2	12	0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 12.

The local silver market ruled quiet but steady to-day Bhadarva delivery opened at Rs. 60/4 and improved to Rs. 60/5/6 on scattered buying. Shanghai T. T. on London closed at 1.4 15/16. The gold market was easy but later on there was some short covering. Bhadarva delivery after declining to Rs. 34/13/9 improved to Rs. 34/14/3.

Ready silver	60	4	0
Bhadarva delivery	60	5	0
Aso delivery	60	6	6
Ready gold	34	14	0
Bhadarva delivery	34	14	3
Aso delivery	34	49	9

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 11.

September	1.06 5/8+.1c.
December	1.07 3/8+3/4c.
May	1.08 1/8+.5/8c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

October	68 1/2—.1/4d.
December	71 3/8—.3/8d.
March	73 7/8—.1/4d.
May	75 1/4—.3/8d.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Sept. 11.

September	13.74+.12
October	13.75+.14
November	13.65+.12

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Sept. 12

T. T. on London—	
Previous closing	1.4 15/16
To-day's opening	1.4 15/16
To-day's closing	1.4 15/16.

SEEDS.
London, September 11.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Sep/Oct. sellers £10-10-0.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £11-18-.9

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £12-8-9.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £10-0-0.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £10-0-0.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LINSEED OILS.
London, September 11.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt, Sept. sellers 19/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Jan/Apl. sellers 19/10-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, September 11.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7-5/8 sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, September 11.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	67-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	81
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-5/8
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-7/8
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952, ...	105
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	112-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	136
National Bank of India ..	46
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8

LONDON METALS.
London, September 11.

	£
Copper Braziers	40
Yellow Metal	34-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	12-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool	
F. O. B.	228-1/4

BEARISH JUTE FORECAST

Decline In Share Values

Calcutta, Sept. 7.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

JUTE.

The outstanding feature during the week under review was the announcement of the Jute Bales forecast figure of 7,963,000 which was more than the Bazar anticipations. This had a bearish effect on all the markets particularly Raw Jute which dropped down to 25/14 from 28/14 during the week. In sympathy with a weak tone in Raw Jute market, nine porter Hessians prices receded to 8/8 from 8/13. The speculative counter Howrah which was quoting 55/8 dropped back to 53/6 to recover gradually to 54/12 the close being 53/12 It is rather an irony of fate that when bullish conditions predominate other markets the weakness in Raw Jute market adversely affects the otherwise sound conditions in cognate markets. The prices in Hundred rupee denominations have to be written down all round. Kanknarrah were quoting 450 Kamarhatty fluctuated between 545 and 527 to close at 525. A deal in Kinnison was reported at 650. Anglo-India ranged between 387 and 385. Bally and Barnagore hovered round 181 and 158 respectively. Budge Budge and Belvedere were done at 322 and 372 respectively. Delta were reported at 362. Fort William and Fort Gloster were quoting 280 and 550 respectively. Dalhousie were done around 360. Union changed hands at 452, Naihati 415. Gourepore were quoting 522 Auckland moved in the vicinity of 220. Lansdowne 154. Alliance business was effected at 332. India came to business around 330. In shares of small denominations Nuddea occupied a predominant position. At one time there was a big jump from 40 to 43/12 to close at 43 Clive had a fair turn over around 31/8 to close weak at 31/4. National had a sagging tendency and are no better than 23/12. Hukumchand going up to 14/14 closed at 14/7 buyers. Birla were done at 10/14, Adamjee were quoting around 11/4, Presidency 5/10, Craig 1/2, Waverley 1/14.

COTTON.

There was practically no alteration in rates. The tone was distinctly easy.

COAL.

This section can aptly be described as quiet but steady. Bengal coal were done at 261. Equitable ranged between 25/8 and 25/12 Burrakur had sellers at 14/10 Bengal-Nagpur were done at 51 other shares were more or less steady though business could be effected at slightly lower prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The outstanding feature in this section was the continuous demand of public utility concerns and the buyers had to pay full rates with inquiry unsatiated. Benares Electric were done at 13/8 and there were no sellers in evidence and by putting up price business could not be effected. Rawalpindi had buyers at 21/8. Upper Jamna were in strong request round Rs. 10. Upper Ganges advanced by one rupee and there were buyers over at 11/8. Muttra Electric were done at 8/4, Shahajanpur 7/12. Business at advancing rates was effected in Bengal Telephone old and new issues. The former were done upto 18/8 and the latter 18. In Sugar section Balrampur had buyers at 18 Carew at 20, Champaran at 19/8, Cawnpore at 31/8 Ex. New Savan at 12/2 Ex. Samastipur at 8/10. Murr Brewery were reported at 197. In Engineering Section Indian Iron were steady around 6/6, Bengal Iron 3/12. Burn and Co., ord. done at 222. B.I.C. ord. were done at 1/14, Calcutta Ice had buyers at 8. Firpos at 11/12. Calcutta Landing and Shipping were done at 11. Calcutta Tram were mentioned at 17/4. Bengal Paper at Rs. 84

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Messrs Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices. £. s. d.
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	3 7 9
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	0 11 10½
Turner and Newall	2 5 6
Associated Electric Industries	1 1 6
Attock Oil	0 11 3
Associated Portland Cement	1 15 9
Electric Supply Corporation	3 0 6
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	0 16 6
Beira Railways	0 9 9
County of London Elec. Supply Ord	2 17 6
Marconi International Marine	1 11 6
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co.	3 5 3
General Electric Ord	2 6 3
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 3 9
L and N E Railway 4 per cent 2nd Pref.	31 0 0
International Rlys of C America	dol. 4.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 17 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 6 3
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord.	1 13 3
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 0 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 9 3
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2/4½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 12 10.98 p.c. p.a.

Market steady but business restricted.

Driven to desperation due to being without job for a long time A. L. Mashi, a Christian is reported to have stolen a cycle from a Church near the Lahore Law College. He has been arrested and is awaiting his trial.

INDUSTRIAL COTTON TRADE

Calcutta Buying Dhooties

Liverpool, Aug. 22.
By Mail.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Rather more enquiry has been in evidence during the last few days, but without much increase in the turnover, as offers have generally been too low to warrant much weight being booked.

CLOTH.

Probably the chief feature of the week has been the enquiry from Greece, which, we understand, has resulted in actual business.

India has enquiries for various qualities; Calcutta has chiefly purchased White Yarn dhooties, whilst Karachi and Madras have been in the market for medium and fine mulls and specialities. Fancies have been wanted for most other markets: Rangoon has enquired for lawns.

Odd transactions in specialities have taken place with the Straits Settlement. China continues to keep out of the market. Egypt and the Near East have shown more interest, chiefly for tanjibs, whilst West Africa has remained quiet.

The chief business for South America has been in printing and finishing cloths. The Home Trade has been quiet with small bookings for various kinds of cloth. South Africa continues to purchase drills.

YARNS.

Rather more interest has been shown during the last day or two for coarse and fine counts, though no great weight of business has resulted. Several manufacturers are considering the advisability of closing their sheds for an extra week's holiday.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Possibilities On Bull Side For Quick Turns

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Business this week being interfered with to a considerable extent by holidays both in America and Bombay, we are issuing our weekly report a day earlier than usual and propose to confine our remarks to brief observations on the general outlook, states Messrs. Langley and Co.

The second American crop report, due for publication on Saturday, is a major issue but is of less importance than it would have been had forwardings not fallen away to an even greater extent than the crop has deteriorated.

Our Liverpool agents advise that they cannot see a figure under nine millions unless big allowances are made for possible weevil damage in the Carolinas and Mississippi. We are inclined to look for this weevil damage allowance and also for an acreage reduction of about 3 1/2 per cent as against the ten year average of 2.4 per cent. There are distinct possibilities of a reduction on the check measurement of acreage held out of cotton before compensatory payments are continued by the American Government. And acreage abandonment in both Texas and Oklahoma might well be over the ten year average.

DROUGHT BROKEN.

The drought has been broken but we doubt whether cotton added to the top crop will more than compensate for damage done to open cotton.

We are not dogmatic about it but we feel that pointers are towards a figure under rather than over 9 millions. And 8 3/4 millions is not impossible.

A grave view is taken of the American textile strike insofar as it is more than a difference of opinion regarding wages and work and is directed, at least in part, coercively against the Constitution. The graver it is the more likely, in our opinion, is Government intervention.

Ruminating over the statistics published by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, there is food for thought in the fact that for the six months ending July 31st 1934 consumption of all cottons in Germany exceeded that for the previous six months. That is curious in view of the economic difficulties recently stressed by German statesmen. So is the fact that over the same period Germany was the only country in the world where total spindles were not stopped while during the previous six months stoppages in terms of 48 hour weeks for total spindles amounted to 1.36 compared to France (the next best) 5.21 and England 7.38.

May be this question of consumption is not so desperate in Europe as one is led to believe.

With the market fairly well liquidated and a check on hedge selling at something over 12 cents, we feel that there are still possibilities on the bull side for a quick turn. But caution is advisable as, on an advance, the market would probably run into selling

LIQUIDATED MARKET.

The Bombay market last week was well liquidated and on the decline to 222 1/2 for Broach April/May the supply of contracts almost completely dried up. The market, in fact, was short and has acted since as oversold markets invariably do act.

Business, however, is exceptionally quiet. And the daily turnover in the forward market has been much below normal.

Shipment inquiry is only small. Occasional offers come in from Europe and the Far East. But unsold stocks in Japan are considerable and are tending to force prices down below replacement cost.

Weather reports during the week have been more favourable and, except for showers, most of the Oomras have been clear. There has been some recovery but a longer break, with more sunshine, is necessary. The weather map, however, does not promise this and an early extension of rainfall into the Oomras is likely.

With the offtake only poor, we do not look for wide fluctuations in the local market and would recommend advantage being taken of an advance to unload longs.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Subsidy To Cotton Growers In U. S. A.

PREFER CONSERVATIVE SALES ON STRONG MARKETS ABOVE 7d.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson have issued the following weekly cotton market report:—

AMERICAN FUTURES.

A mildly reactionary tone developed in the first part of the week, after which prices gradually hardened, but at the time of writing values have eased again somewhat and show a small decline on the week. The factor inducing the early decline was the apprehension felt, particularly overseas, as to the effects of the possible textile strike in the United States which has been called for September 1st. There is no doubt that there is a great deal of unrest in labour circles over there and though, so far, efforts of the Administration have warded off any prolonged dispute, this has only been done by unsatisfactory compromises, which in the end lead to fresh ruptures. The big main principle for which the workers appear to be fighting, namely, a recognition of collective bargaining, as we have in this country, is yet unsettled.

A further "bearish" influence was the fear of increased hedging by the South as the crop matured and was moved to market, and this probably had the greater effect of the two. The decline was stemmed, however, by the absence of any material increase in the volume of hedges, owing to the apparent "bullish" attitude of the farmer, and the continuance of adverse weather in the Western belt which is leading to the expectation of distinctly reduced estimates from private authorities, which will soon be in circulation, in an attempt to forecast the Government report. The probability is that, under the shadow of the two first-named "bearish" factors, operators over-seas built up a small short interest and with a scarcity of contracts in the last two or three days, owing to the lack of expected hedges, such interests have been driven to cover on a rising market. Their inclination to do this has been strengthened by the reported intention of the Administration to advance loans to the farmer on the same basis as last year except that, instead of the 10 cent basis, it was believed, until this morning, that the price would be around 13c.

It is stated this morning, however, that the figure is 12c, which we think may prove a disappointment to operators over-seas who had been basing their ideas on the higher figure. This has been rather borne out by the American advices this afternoon reporting a fairly important decline, though some of this is probably due to the best rains in Oklahoma which have been witnessed for a long time past. With regard to the loan figure it is, in any event, carrying on a policy which to our mind resolves into a practical subsidy to the growers in other parts of the World, and which, by the distribution of public funds, is maintaining the manufactured article—which has to bear, in addition, the processing tax of 4 cents—on a level which is costly to the rest of the community, who are already suffering from the result of drought damage and a high level of unemployment. Naturally, as far as American cotton is concerned, it will act, as it did in the past season, as a support to the grower, for whenever values approach the loan price, or go below, there is no inducement or reason for selling. On the other hand, we can judge also by last season's events, that the farmer is generally prepared to meet the market whenever values are substantially in excess of the loan basis.

SMALL BUSINESS.

There is little fresh on which to comment in the local situation, as business generally has run on very small lines. A scarcity of contracts latterly has certainly been in evidence and the strength displayed here has been almost entirely due to lack of selling power rather than any increase in buying. The October position shows slight signs of strengthening again, owing to lessened pressure of straddle reversing, and with little offering from the South it is only natural to look for some appreciation in this position for the time being, but we do not think it will go very far, and any appearance of an easing in the basis in the South will be very quickly reflected on this position. The true parity between here and overseas has not shown any material alteration from that ruling last week, and any occasions of wider differences have been taken advantage of by those who have substantial profits in the operation of purchases here against sales over-seas.

There is nothing very cheerful in the Manchester reports. The firmer tendency of the raw material has perhaps increased the enquiry, but there is no real sign of definite expansion.

At the risk of being wearisome we again draw attention to the fact that until there is evidence of a different spirit in the World and some easing in the various restrictions, both as regards currency and tariffs, no sustained increase of international trade can be looked for. The German situation appears to be—at any rate from an economic standpoint—a very critical one and, under existing conditions, the difficulties of that country obtaining its necessary raw materials are increasing weekly.

TEMPORARY RISE.

To sum up, from the appearance of the market at the moment temporarily higher prices seem probable before the next Government report, but for the reasons given above we consider that such advances should be only very cautiously followed, and we still think that the best policy is to take advantage of strong markets during the next two or three weeks to liquidate entirely "Bull" positions and to await events during the following two or three months before forming a further definite policy. We do not advocate selling short, as we realise that there are many factors in the situation which would influence the judgment of those taking such a stand and might cause them to be extremely nervous of such transactions. All the same, with the present outlook for trade, we think that, whenever prices go substantially over the 7d level, it is a basis which is somewhat attractive to those who have the courage to act conservatively on the "Bear" side.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 31st August 1934.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,27,50,000
Public Deposits	7,14,16,000
Other Deposits	73,89,80,000
Sundries	1,07,83,000
Rupees	93,01,79,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	37,19,05,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	3,76,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	5,50,00,000
Loans	2,01,39,000
Cash Credits	14,31,21,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	1,72,92,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	23,78,000
Dead Stock	2,50,21,000
Sundries	32,06,000
Balances with other Banks	19,14,000
	64,03,52,000
Cash	28,98,27,000
Rupees	93,01,79,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£ 905,100
Advances and Investments in London	£1,541,600
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 146,300

Percentage 35.29
Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

LIABILITIES.

	Decrease.
Public Deposits	Rs. 15,15,000
Other Deposits	Rs. 1,00,94,000

ASSETS.

	Increase.
Bank's Investments	Rs. 31,08,000
Loans	Rs. 8,30,000
	Decrease.
Cash Credits	Rs. 8,74,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Rs. 14,53,000
	Increase.
Cash	Rs. 47,07,000
	Decrease.
Ways and Means Advances to the Govt. of India	Rs. 2,00,00,000

Percentage 35.29.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Indore, Sept. 10.
(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Wheat Seed and Cotton Rates per Mani of 6 mds. Bengal.—

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20, 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18, 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17, 18
Gram Rs. 14, 15
Bajara Rs. 14, 16
Linseed Rs. 27, 28
Tilseed Rs. 30, 34
Cotton seed Rs. 10, 12
Oil Cakes Rs. 16, 18
Moog (Green) Rs. 16, 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 10, 12
Lintal Rs. 15, 16
Ajavan Rs. 16, 18
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 78, 80
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 67, 76
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. 10
Wheat Rawa Maida per bag of 95 srs. 11
Wheat Ata Maida per bag of 90 srs. 7
Wheat Chapad Maida per bag of 40 srs. 3

Tea rates per lbs.—
Lipton 0/9 to 1/10.
Bharmal 7 as to 1/4
Brook Bond 8 as to 1/10
Chandra Brand 7 as to 1/10

Shares.—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 27
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 106
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 135
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 109
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (Pref) 105
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 18
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 5
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 78
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 108
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co. Ltd. 30
25 Indore Premire Co-Operative Bank Ltd. 12/8
25 Indore Premire Co-Operative Dairy 3.
25 Indore Premire Press Bank Ltd. 4
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 24
10 Hukumchand Jnit Ltd. 14
5 Indorew Co—operative Insurance Ltd. 1

Bullion.—
Gold Bar per tola 36/12
Silver per 100 tolas 57

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1934

PUNJAB GOVT. IN A QUANDARY?

SATYAGRAHA V. POLITICS

Sylhet Congress Leader Explains Why He Resigns Presidentship

SYLHET, Sept 11.

Brojendra Narayan Choudhury, ex-M.L.C., who was elected President of the District Congress Committee, has resigned.

Giving his reasons he stated "I cannot persuade myself to believe that any political struggle confined only to believers in the creed of Satyagraha can be successful. Yet that is the condition demanded by Mr. Gandhi and accepted by the A.I.C.C.

Mr. Gandhi in Calcutta is reported to have said that he believed that the masses in India would accept his creed of non-violent Satyagraha. Those who believe with him that the Gandhian creed will premeate the masses would do well to follow him But the duty of those who do not so believe is to oppose him and prevent people from being further emasculated by this novel creed."—A.P.

NONE PREPARED TO BID

Seva Singh's Property To Be Auctioned

AMRITSAR, Sept. 12.

It is reported that the Patiala State authorities have decided to auction the property of Sardar Sewa Singh Thikriwala, who was sentenced to six years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,500 for anti-Patiala activities.

It is stated that an officer of Barnala Tehsil visited Thikriwala recently and sounded the residents and lambardars if they were prepared to bid.

It is also stated that none of them agreed to bid for the property of Sardar Sewa Singh.—United Press.

TWO CAR ACCIDENTS IN RANGOON

RANGOON, Sept. 12.

Four Indians were injured and admitted to hospital as a result of motor accidents in the city, while near Pegu, on the Rangoon-Pegu Road, three more Indians and one Burman were wounded when a private motor car dashed into a tree, the drivers having lost control of the vehicle owing to a tyre bursting. The car was completely wrecked.

The injured were admitted to the Pegu Civil Hospital.—A.P.

ALLEGED COMMUNAL PROPAGANDA

Kapurthala Ban On Vernacular Daily

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 11.

Having sufficient reasons to believe that the organ is spreading poisonous propaganda of one community against the other and is thus aggravating communal tension the Kapurthala State authorities have prohibited the entry of the "Alijahad", a vernacular daily of this place to Phagwara and its jurisdiction.

It has been declared that any body found reading or in possession of paper, will be punished by law.—United Press.

VICEROY'S TOUR

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

As at present arranged, the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon leave Simla early in October, and after paying a short visit to the Maharaja of Mandi, they expect to reach Delhi towards the middle of October. It is understood that Their Excellencies will spend about four weeks in Calcutta in December next.—A. P.

Majority Report Plays Havoc

Radical Amendments To Indebtedness Bill

Govt. Members As Helpless Spectators

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESP ONDENT.)

SIMLA, September 12.

"Law making with a vengeance."

This is how I can describe what I hear about the activities of the Select Committee on the Punjab Indebtedness Bill which has now almost concluded its "labours". It seems, most of the time, voting was seven against six, and so radical alterations are reported to have been made by the Committee that the Bill has to go to the Government of India for further sanction.

Whether the Government of India can be persuaded to throw to the wind all ideas of criminal jurisprudence so sacred to the British system remains to be seen, especially, when revolutionary changes are proposed in the Penal Code and the Civil Procedure Code.

RADICAL CHANGES.

I understand, even the Punjab Government finds it difficult to be sympathetic in view of the attitude of Mr. Chhotturam. While no authentic information is available regarding the changes made in the Bill, it seems that the debtor cannot now be arrested at all, whereas the money-lender may be clapped into jail for failing to perform certain obligations. As for the Conciliation Board, not only the provision is retained, but whereas the Bill proposed such board to be called, if 60 per cent of the creditors approved of it now, even one creditor can call for the Board.

Of course, as reported by me yesterday the Bill will apply to all debts incurred in the past as well.

"WITH A VENGEANCE."

Surely, all this is law-making with a vengeance. The majority party was so blinded by power of the one-vote victory that it put through some amendments even though they related to the matters already covered by circulars and instructions.

WHAT WILL GOVERNMENT DO?

There will no doubt be a dissenting minute, but it is not clear what the Punjab Government members will do. The Government of India's practice is to ask its members to record its dissent from the Select Committee findings which go beyond the purpose of the Government. Perhaps the Punjab Government officials would do the same. Otherwise, their signature to the report would be misunderstood. The task of the minority was so hopeless that they must have given up arguing and Government members too became helpless spectators to the havoc played by the majority vote.

being applied evn to the past transactions and changes in the bill amking it very drastic are being introduced.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS

There is no doubt that there will be a majority and a minority report recording opinions poles apart. But an important point is as to what will be the attitude of the Punjab Government on the matter. On that attitude will depend the entire fortune of this legislation. Government may be in the minority on the committee, but it can command majority in the council for any proposal it puts forward in modification of the view taken by the majority in the Select Committee. If Government does so, a seasonable measure may pass through the Council but it Government surrenders to the Zamindar view then the Bill in its new form will get through the legislature.

GOVT'S RESPONSIBILITY

Then the responsibility would rest on the Governor to follow the example set by Sir Malcolm Hailey and withhold assent to the bill. There is no doubt that the Punjab Government will be put in a most difficult position by the majority report of the select committee as the agitation against the bill would become even more intense than before and it would react on the peaceful conditions of the province.

I understand that the Government is giving very careful consideration to the matter

ZAMINDARS MAKE MEASURE WORSE

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Though the members of the Select Committee on the Punjab Relief from Indebtedness Bill are not communicative, it is apparent from the way things are bing talked about here that there is a big row in the committee over the provisions of the Bill.

Governent set up a committee which includes a majority or zamindar members. This majority instead of approaching the problem in a spirit of compromise is using its numbers in making the bill even worse than it stood originally. The bill is

Foreign Secretary's Tour Programme

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Mr. Metcalfe, Foreign Secretary, leaves Simla on September 19 for a tour in Kashmir and on the Frontier. He stays in Kashmir for four days, whereafter he reaches Peshawar and meets Sir Richard Maconichie the British Minister in Kabul. Mr. Metcalfe then visits Waziristan along with the Governor of the Frontier Province and reaches Delhi on 11th October.+A. P.

Travancore Maharaja For Delhi

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 12.

It is learnt that His Highness the Maharaja and party will leave for Delhi on Thursday, the 13th instant and return to Trivandrum on the 1st of October.

The object of the tour has not yet been announced.—United Press.

The Air Mail from Singapore arrived at Karachi at 8-10 a.m., to-day and left for Croydon at 9-10 a.m.

For Their Harijan Brothers

LYALLPUR, September 12.

As a result of the efforts made by Lyallpur Harijan workers, the Zamindars of Chuharsinghwala have allowed the Harijans to take water from the village well.

A deputation consisting of L. Chander Bhan, Advocate, L. Ram Lal, L. Khushahi Ram, Pundit Som Dev and others went to the village and after a considerable difficulty induced the Zamindars to allow their Harijan brothers to take water from the well.

—United Press.

ROWDYISM AT SIKH MEETING

Rival Candidates For Assembly And Their Supporters

LYALLPUR Sept. 11.

Scenes of rowdyism and disorder throughout marked the proceedings of the Sikh Dewan held here under the auspices of the Central Akali Dal in favour of its nominee Sardar Gulab Singh for West Punjab Sikh constituency. Both the candidates Sardar Gulab Singh and Sardar Sant Singh were present.

The speakers included Giani Sher Singh and Sardar Labh Singh, Secretary, Central Akali Dal, who condemned the Communal Award and exhorted the Sikhs to vote for Sardar Gulab Singh.

Giani Kartar Singh of Sardar Sant Singh's party also spoke exhorting the Sikhs to vote for Sardar Sant Singh

All the speakers throughout were interrupted. Sardar Balwant Singh, Secretary, Indian Merchants Association enquired of the candidates as to their programme and policy towards the Government exchange and monetary policy and the Ottawa Pact which had ruined the zemindars and traders alike.

CONFUSION PREVAILS

Sardar Amar Singh of Sheri-Punjab rose but evaded a reply and put questions to Sardar Sant Singh. No reply was forthcoming and a confusion prevailed.

The meeting then ended in a fiasco without passing any resolution though both parties desired to get a resolution passed in their own favour.—United Press.

FRONTIER AND ASSEMBLY

Election Conference Will Be Held Abbottabad

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 12.

Pir Shahanahah, President, Provincial Congress of North West Frontier Province and Rahat Khan, a prominent landlord of Malakand Agency came here recently as deputies of the Provincial Working Committee to consult Kahim Abdus Salam and Faqir Khan in connection with the proposal to hold a Frontier Assembly Election Conference.

It has been decided to hold such a conference at Abbottabad at an early date in view of the general disappointment caused by its postponement recently.—United Pres.

Three Accused To Hang

Rest Get Heavy Sentences In Lebong Shooting Case Judgment

DARJEELING, Sept. 12.

In the Lebong outrage case (attempt on Bengal Governor's life) three of the accused have been sentenced to death; two to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment each and one to 12 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Miss Amiya Majumdar has been sentenced to transportation for life

Bhabani Bhattacharji, Rabindra Banerji and Monoranjan Banerjee are the three accused who have been sentenced to death; Sukumar Ghose (Lantu) and Madhusadan Banerjee, to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment; Miss Majumdar to transportation for life and 14 years' rigorous imprisonment concurrently; and Susil Chakravarty to 12 years' rigorous imprisonment.

RECEIVED SENTENCE CALMLY.

The accused were taken out from the dock one by one as soon as the sentence on each was announced.

Pronouncing the sentences the President of the Tribunal said that the sentences were subject to confirmation by the High Court before which the accused were to appeal within seven days. All the male accused, excepting Monoranjan, came to the Court clean-shaven and neatly dressed and before the arrival of the Commissioners, were seen chatting to each other as well as with the pleaders and police guards...

Miss Amiya Majumdar, who wore a white 'saree' and looked pale was given a chair outside the prisoners' dock just beside the reporters, guarded by a woman warder.

All the accused received their sentences calmly and one of them was heard advising the pleader to move for better classification.—A. P.

FLOOD RELIEF IN NOWGONG

Hindu Sabha Helps Villagers In Reconstruction Work

NOWGONG, Sept. 12.

On receiving distressing reports from other side of the Kapili river, the Hindu Sabha is sending cloths to the interior through the impassable roads and jungles.

The Hindu Sabha is at present giving attention for helping the reconstruction of the ancient Mahara Satra of Dimou which was totally demolished during the flood damaging the entire property worth more than Rs. 10,000.

The villagers are being helped in re-building the public village prayer houses damaged by the floods. Widows, orphans and infirm are crying for help in the flooded area where centres have been closed.

The Hindu Sabha is making arrangements for opening centres for distribution of foodstuffs there. It is receiving substantial contributions from all quarters including Rs. 1,000 in cash from the Benares Hindu University, but more help is necessary to meet the situation.—United Press.

CONGRESS STARTS RELIEF COMMITTEE

Chaprarmukh Camp Appeals Fdr Cloth Food Stuffs

NOWGONG (Assam), Sept. 12.

The Congress Relief Committee started a relief camp at Chaprarmukh yesterday and are distributing a large quantity of cloths and food-stuffs. They will be opening centres at Roha and Kampur this week-end where distress is still acute.

Parcels may be booked to the Congress Relief Office, Chaparmukh, Assam Bengal Railway junction. At least a minimum of ten thousand blankets is necessary. Help is solicited from all quarters.

Cash contributions from Rangoon, Ceylon and Gauhati are being received but too inadequate to meet the situation.

The Relief Committee hope that all philanthropists and Congressmen rise to the occasion.—United Press.

NOT SUBORDINATE TO CHINA

Tibetan Assembly Refuses Posthumous Honours

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

It is reported from Lhasa that the Chinese paymaster arrived at Lhasa with the seal and title from Chinese Government for the late Dalai Lama. The Chinese official wanted a big ceremony for the bestowing of the posthumous titles. The matter was discussed by the National Assembly who decided that as the Dalai Lama was dead it would be no use accepting the title, and they also recommended that the seal be refused as its acceptance would give the impression that Tibet was subordinate to China. Chinese notices have been posted in many places in Lhasa written in Chinese and Tibetan paying tribute to the late Dalai Lama as "the most precious being" and emphasising the unity of the Chinese Empire consisting of five races, including Tibetans and announcing that the Chinese mission had come to perform a religious duty.—A. P.

ANDREWS SEES GOVERNOR

POONA, Sept. 12.

Mr. C. F. Andrews had a busy time during his short stay in Poona where he had an interview with Mr. Maxwell, Home Secretary, and later with H. E. the Governor.

Mr. Andrews left for Bombay by 3-15 p.m. train and will proceed to Wardha to-morrow by the Calcutta Mail.—A.P.

Hindi & Sanscrit In Dutch Guiana

(From Our Correspondent)

RANCHI, Sept. 10.

Rev. Pandit Ajoydha Prasad informs from Suriname, Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana that for the proposed school for imparting Sanskrit and Hindi education in Dutch Guiana, Sree Mahadeva Devi has contributed 3,000 guilers and have sent £41 as passage money for an Indian scholar who would soon reach there for spreading Vedic Culture and will act as a professor of the institute.

CONVICTION OF JOSHI UPHELD

High Court Holds His Speech Excited Hatred Of Government

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 12.

"Throughout this speech the accused P. C. Joshi made it clear that the remedy was force and they must be prepared to use it if they were to succeed.

"He excited his hearers to hate the present form of Government and his words tended to bring it into contempt" observed Mr. Justice Harries upholding the conviction of P. C. Joshi, a Labour leader of Cawnpore.

Joshi was convicted under sections 124 A (sedition) and 153 A (creating class hatred) in respect of several speeches delivered in Cawnpore during the recent strike, and was sentenced by the District Magistrate to various terms ranging from three months to two years, for each offence.

Mr. Justice Harries maintained all the convictions but directed that the sentences should run concurrently.

Referring to another speech His Lordship remarked that it was intended clearly to create ill-feeling, hatred and enmity between workers and millowners and against the Government.

P. C Joshi had figured in the Meerut conspiracy case.—A.P.

KENYA INDIAN'S GRIEVANCES

Mr. Menon Deputed To Make Inquiries

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

A communique says:—

In order to enable the Government of India to appraise the probable effect, upon Indians in Kenya, of Marketing Legislation which has been proposed by the Government of the Colony, it has been decided to depute Mr. P. S. Menon, I.C.S, after he has completed his work in Zanzibar to make necessary inquiries locally before returning to India.

If necessary, Mr. Menon will also visit Uganda and Tanganyika where Marketing Legislation has been in force for some time.—United Press.

MODIFYING COMPULSION IN EDUCATION?

Madras Govt. To Introduce Bill In Council In October

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

The Government of Madras have drafted a Bill to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act for introducing a modified form of compulsion. The Bill will have to be examined by the departments concerned before it is given final shape for the introduction in the Legislative Council.

The Government hope to introduce the Bill in the October session of the Council.—United Press.

MILLS TO REOPEN AFTER 12 YEARS!

UJJAIN, Sept. 11.

The Sipra Mills of Ujjain, which were lying idle for the last 12 years and were attached and auctioned to defray a civil court decree, have been purchased by Messrs. Seth Binodi Ram Hal Chand for Rs. 4,61,000. They will shortly be started under the new management.—United Press.

About 100 estates have been advertised for sale on September 25 for defaults in payment of Government revenues due to acute economic distress.—United Press.

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